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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 126

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1938

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Sensational Changes In Japanese Cabinet

Premier's Talks With Emperor

HIROTA'S RESIGNATION AND ITS SEQUEL

Former War Minister Takes Up Education Portfolio

TOKYO, May 26.

Sensational changes in the Cabinet have been announced after the Premier Prince Konoye had an audience with the Emperor.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER BARON HIROTA HAS RESIGNED AND IS SUCCEEDED BY GENERAL UGAKI, WHOM THE ARMY REFUSED TO ACCEPT AS PREMIER IN 1936.

THE PORTFOLIO OF EDUCATION, NOW REGARDED AS THE KEY MINISTRY BY THE ARMY, HAS BEEN ASSUMED BY GENERAL ARAKI WHO WAS WAR MINISTER AT THE TIME OF THE INVASION OF MANCHURIA.—REUTER.

2,500 CHINESE KILLED?

TOKIO, May 26.

The Japanese despatches claim that 160,000 Chinese were defeated at Langfeng. It says that a Chinese brigade from Langfeng was dispersed with a loss of 2,500 dead.—REUTER.

JAPANESE CAPTURE LANFENG

HANKOW, May 26.

Some 300,000 Chinese troops escaped the Japanese net round Hsuehchow, according to Chinese despatches received here.

The Chinese are now furiously attacking the Japanese forces which captured Lanfeng, and claim that they have driven back the Japanese a few miles to the west of Lanfeng.

TOKIO.—Japanese despatches claim that the Chinese counter-attacks in Lanfeng area have been repulsed by Japanese forces. 16 miles to the West of Lanfeng.—REUTER.

STOP PRESS

BHULABHAI ON INDIAN DEFENCE

LONDON, May 26.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, addressing the India Conciliation Group, referred to the collaboration of the States in respect of Federation, and said that he believed that voluntary agreement regarding franchise must come with the Instrument of Accession. Alluding to Ministerial responsibility at the Federal Centre, Mr. Desai asserted that it was not proper that Ministers should take responsibility in the country, and to leave vital problems to be dealt with at the discretion of the Viceroy. This vital question would have to be discussed before there was any prospect of Federation materialising.

Regarding the question of Defence, he said that 13 years ago they were told that Indian Army would be Indianised in 18 years. At the rate obtaining to-day, it would be a century before the Indian Army was Indianised. Unless self-rule for India would be in name only. It might be necessary to co-ordinate Indian Defence Services with those of the other partners in the Commonwealth, and India was prepared to do that.—REUTER.

Over 300 Killed In Air Raid

VALENCIA, May 26.

Three-hundred bodies have hitherto been recovered from the debris when a bomb struck during the Nationalist air raid on Alicante yesterday.

The biggest casualties were in the market place where, while the Reuter correspondent was shopping, one bomb alone killed 50 persons.—REUTER.

WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS

Soviets "No" To Non-Inter- vention Sub-Committee

LONDON, May 26.

Agreement on the revised British proposals for the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain has been reached among all countries represented on the Sub-Committee of the Non-Intervention Committee, with the exception of the Soviet whose delegate has been urgently requested to ask the Soviet to reconsider her attitude.

The meeting of the Sub-Committee agreed that the number of categories in which the volunteers should be divided for withdrawal purposes should be reduced to four, namely, Naval, Army, Air-force and Civilians, also that the basic figure on which proportions for withdrawal from either side should be calculated to be 10,000.

The latter is the only point on which Soviet agreement is forthcoming. All countries except the Soviet are agreed on the question of strengthening sea control. It has also been agreed that land control on Spanish frontiers be re-established.—REUTER.

SPANISH EMBASSY STATEMENT

The Spanish Embassy in London issued the following statement to the press on April 21.

"The Spanish Government has received the following information from the most reliable sources.

"On April 16, Sunday, the German General Staff decided that Germany shall keep control of all operations on the Pyrenees frontier. That night, five high officials left Berlin by air for Burgos. The command of the Northern front in Spain is at present in the hands of the German Generals, Wolff, of the German Air



A party was given to the Hon. Dr. Hridaynath Kunzru, the chief Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association, India and Shriram Bajpai, chief organising Commissioner by the Bombay Seva Samiti Scouts' group at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank on Wednesday.

"Terribly Backward & Reactionary States"

Jawahar's Plea For Speedy Realisation Of Responsible Govt.

"WE CANNOT BE WILLING AND PASSIVE SPECTATORS OF SUPPRESSION OF PEOPLE"

ALLAHABAD, May 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press on the Indian States:—

"The recent tragedy enacted in the Mysore State, painful as it was, has led to a settlement between the State Government and the people, which on the whole must be considered satisfactory and honourable for the people as well as the Government. That settlement, if loyally carried by both parties, will lead to the strengthening of the people and a speedy realisation of a full responsible Government in the State. It will affect, and has indeed affected not only the Mysore State but all other Indian States.

Throughout India the people of the States are astir and are longing to be rid of the feudalism and heavy burdens that crush them. It is right and proper that we, who live and work in provinces, should sympathise with and welcome these new stirrings and help the people of the States to the best of our ability. But the burden of struggle must inevitably fall on the people of the States. The Congress has declared unequivocally that the struggle for freedom is essen-

force and Wietersheim, of the XIV Army Corps.

"On April 14 and 15, 63 officers left Munich in Junker planes: 52 of them for Seville to prepare an immediate offensive against Almeria from Malaga. This offensive will be commanded by General Prager of the Reserve Corps, and Colonel Hiner, of the VIIth Army Corps."

tially one wherever it is waged in India and the freedom that we seek includes the States and the rest of India in an equal measure.

BACKWARD & REACTIONARY.

"We must remember that most of the States are terribly backward and reactionary. The States in Rajputana and the Punjab are especially so. But perhaps the most typically feudal and politically backward State is Hyderabad which has the honour of being called a Premier State in India. Another State which has to be placed in this unenviable category is Bhopal. The Bhopal State People's Conference informs us that no kind of political activity is permitted there and civil liberty does not exist at all.

BAN ON NEWSPAPERS.

Numerous local newspapers have been suppressed and many printing presses have ceased to function because of the heavy securities demanded of them. Newspapers from outside, if they are suspected of exposing repression in the State, are forthwith banned. Thus a dozen newspapers including "Madina" of Bijnor have been banned. Public meetings are not permitted even within mosques and temples without a written licence being obtained from the City Magistrate. This licence is not issued at all for political meetings. Even private gatherings in houses have been subjected to this restriction. Very strict censorship prevails in regard to books and literature from outside. Such is the state of Bhopal and indeed of many other States.

"We cannot be willing and passive spectators of this suppression of the people of the States. We must tell them again and again what we stand for and help them in their struggles."—United Press.

HAMPSHIRE SKITTLED OUT FOR 157

Australians Make 204 For 1: Fingleton & Bradman In Hitting Mood

LONDON, May 26.

The match between Australians and Hampshire which was not played yesterday due to rain commenced this morning. Tourists winning the toss put in Hampshire to bat.

Scores:—
HAMPSHIRE: (1st Innings)
Arnold, b O'Reilly 23
McCorkell, c Chipperfield, b O'Reilly 10
Paris, b O'Reilly 13
Creese, b O'Reilly 22
Moore, b Fleetwoodsmith 5
Potchecary, c Walker, b O'Reilly 16
Hill, c Fingleton, b White 11
Boyes, c Bradman, b O'Reilly 11
Steele, (run out) 24
Earing, b White 0
Heath (not out) 4
Extras 13
Total 157

BOWLING: McCormick 0/16, McCabe 0/9, O'Reilly 6/65, White 2/19, Fleetwoodsmith 1/35.

AUSTRALIANS: (1st Innings)
Fingleton (not out) 81
Brown, c Potchecary, b Boyes 47
Bradman (not out) 71
Extras 5
Total (for 1 wkt. at close) 204

Extras 13
Total 157

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Lid Off Jinnah-Bose Parleys

BIG TUSSLE OVER THE PREAMBLE

Congress Refuses To Play Role Of A Communal Organisation

According to reports current in political circles of Allahabad, the first tussle in Jinnah-Bose parleys was over the preamble.

It appears that the Muslim League leader stipulated as the major premise to any agreement that "the Congress on behalf of the Hindus enters into an agreement with the League as representing the Muslims of India." The reply to this demand was the Congress memorandum which stated that the Congress, as a national institution, could not reduce itself to the level of a Communal organisation.

ALLAHABAD, May 26.

The following account of the Jinnah-Bose conversations is current in political circles.

The negotiations between Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bose proceeded rather slowly in the early stages. It was suggested to Mr. Bose by prominent Congress leaders that he should request Mr. Jinnah to reduce in writing the points on which he wanted to have a settlement.

THE PREAMBLE.

Mr. Jinnah expressed unwillingness to give anything in writing, but indicated that before taking up other questions dealing with safeguards, which Mr. Jinnah considered of secondary importance, it was essential that they should agree on the preamble to be attached to any agreement arrived at between the Congress and the League. The preamble was to state clearly that the Congress on behalf of the Hindus enters into an agreement with the League, representing Mussalmans, the terms of which were to be specified.

Mr. Jinnah in the course of talks, is reported to have also mentioned that all ministries should be formed afresh, and that Muslim Ministers in the newly formed cabinet should be nominees of the League.

Mr. Bose consulted the Congress leaders present in Bombay, and looked as if the negotiations would terminate at that stage.

CONGRESS MEMORANDUM.

After prolonged discussions and consultations, Congress leaders however decided to state clearly the Congress position in a memorandum, which was ultimately handed over to Mr. Jinnah. The memorandum stated inter alia that the Congress as a national institution recognised the need for satisfying communities living in India that their rights were safe in its hands. In pursuance of this principle, the Congress was willing and ready to discuss and come to an agreement with the League, but it was impossible for the Congress to reduce itself to the level of a communal organisation. As regards the demand that Muslim Ministers should only come from the League, the Congress took the stand that "it was prepared to extend the present Congress Ministries with a view to including representatives from the Muslim League, but the demand that the present ministries should be dismissed and new ones formed was neither reasonable nor acceptable. The Congress did not ask for any representation in the Punjab or Bengal Ministries, but only stated what it was prepared to do in Congress provinces.

JINNAH WANTS TIME.

Mr. Jinnah then wanted time to consult the League Council before he proceeded any further. It appears that during Mahatma Gandhi's last interview with Mr.

JINNAH KEEPS MUM

But Warns Public Not To Rely On Unauthorised Press Report

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, left for Mathuran on Thursday by the Madras Express. When our representative drew Mr. Jinnah's attention to the Allahabad message regarding the Muslim demands from the Congress and the recent statement of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, he said that he had nothing to say.

He added: "The public should not rely on statements attributed to me in the newspapers, until they see an official statement, which I shall issue as soon as I am in a position to do so."

Mr. Jinnah refused to be dragged into a conversation on the Bose-Jinnah talks and the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah will return to Bombay on June 2.

KIDNAPPED MAN RELEASED

BANGALURU, May 26.

As a result of Government pressure, Gulab Chand lately kidnapped with two others from Ahmadnagar in Tajori plains, has been released.

A party of dacoits besieged a police post last night, firing was exchanged and continued for half an hour after which the dacoits left. Nobody was injured on either side. A pursuit party was sent in search of the dacoits, but without result.—A. P.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN BELFAST

LONDON, May 26.

The detonation of a large gelignite bomb in Pearse Hall the Headquarters of the Nationalist movement, shook King Street near Belfast city centre at mid-day.

The building was partly shattered. There were no casualties, though passersby had narrow escapes.—REUTER.

Jinnah, Mr. Jinnah expressed a desire that until the negotiations concluded, the Congress flag should not be made to fly on public buildings. There was also some talk regarding the singing of "Bande Mataram."—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS

Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adleters. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-

WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Well-educated match from Bombay for educated, self-supporting pious Moslem girl. Apply Box No. 10272; "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted four Clerks and two Typists. Salary Rs. 30 to 50 respectively. Box No. 10306, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Salesman with at least three years' experience for building material products. Apply with testimonials stating age, qualifications, etc., starting salary Rs. 50 to 60, according to qualifications. Deviprasad Khandelwal, Princess Street, Bombay. (10307)

Wanted an Efficient temporary Typist for one month only, pay Rs. 45 per month, apply to Deviprasad Khandelwal, Princess St., Bombay. (10309)

Bathib's Accountancy Training Institute has opened a Special Employment Register for its own Students and ex-students. No charges are made for this service. For further particulars apply in writing to the Employment Department of the Institute, Trafalgar House, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay. (10293)

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

Staff-Manager, Editor and other editorial press staff including Linotype operators for the "National Herald", the Congress English daily proposed to be shortly issued from Lucknow. Apply to the Managing Director, the Associated Journals Limited by the 31st May. (8200)

Wanted for the S. S. K. School of Commerce and Industry, Moradabad (U. P.)—An experienced and educated craftsman from July to look after Tailoring, Brasware and Leather working classes of the School. He should be an artist as well. Preference will be given to one who is trained in Leather working. Apply at once, stating minimum salary to The Hony. Secretary. (8584)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Smart young Madrassah Clerk ten years. European firm. service. Spare time work. Accounts Correspondence. Office routine reply Box No. 10299 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements
Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Motivall Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE
THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the next sailing for Bhavnagar will leave Bombay Prince's Dock at 10-0 a.m. on Saturday 28th instant and will call at Diu, Nawabunder, Jaffrabad and Mahuva weather permitting. There will be no sailing to Bhavnagar on Friday the 27th May.

Intending passengers are requested to make enquiries on Friday 27th instant whether weather conditions are favourable for the steamer to call at the intermediate ports.

On the return voyage the steamer will leave Bhavnagar on Tuesday (31st) night and will call at intermediate ports if weather permits.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
100, Prere Road,
Bombay, 21st May, 1938.
(Tel. No. 25061).

S.S. "ITALY MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 28th May, 1938, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Osaka Syosen Kabusiki Kaisha.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Calcutta Dental College & Hospital, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Offers a four-years' complete course in Dentistry, based on the Government of Bengal Dental Educational Committee's curriculum. Session begins from July next. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal. (10151)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10287 "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to Push the Sale of our well-known Playing Cards. Prices with samples on application. The Standard Playing Card Co., The Mall, Cawnpore. (10303)

581. JEWELLERY

For Sale. Two Emerald Beads, weighing 25 carats each. Private property of Mr. D. Venkatarao. No Brokers. Rare opportunity for investors. Inspection from 8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. till 28-5-38. Room No. 15, Modern Hindu Hotel, Prere Road Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 22992. (10295)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Zecco spring safety razor Rs. 3/4 Pileax cure for Piles Re. 1. Rau & Sons, Dowlish-waram (S. I.) (10243)

601. SILK—COTTON—WOOL

"Silk Shirting" Cream or Snow White, very soft decent durable. No cotton thread mixed. Stands washing, 9 yds. x 54 for 6 shirts at Rs. 5-8. Post free. Money back if unapproved. Agents Wanted Pay 150. Apply—Golden Eagle Mills Ludhiana 22. (10228)

Public Notices

WANTED

One 3 phase induction motor 100 B.H.P. 500/525 volts 50 cycle. Please communicate with Box No. 8624, "Bombay Chronicle."

CONTRACT FOR MECHANICAL TRANSPORT OF TIMBER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the contract to transport by mechanical haulage approximately 150,000 cubic feet of Government timber between November 1938 and June 1939 from Allapilli to Ballarshah, Chanda District, Central Provinces. For further particulars apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, South Chanda Division, Chanda, C. P., who will send copies of the tender notice on receipt of a fee of Rupee one (Re. 1/-) only.

(Sd.) C. E. C. COX,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Central Provinces and Berar.
(8527)

DRY ICE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

To The Creditors of Dry Ice Corporation of India, Ltd.

As an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company has been convened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday the 21st day of June 1938 for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913 and that some fit and proper person be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company."

TAKE NOTICE that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 4-45 P.M. in the afternoon on TUESDAY, the 21st June, 1938, to nominate a person to be Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the Assets of the Company.

Dated this 24th day of May, 1938.

By order of the Board
B. S. JAMES,
General Manager.
(8529)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 243 BALES BERAR FARM: BERAR & KHANDESH (BASIM; SIRPUR; DONDAICHE; AMALNER).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st May 1938 at 2-15 P.M. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Secunder, near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance office concerned the above mentioned cotton slightly damaged by fire and/or water saved from the fire that occurred on the 25th May 1938 to cotton of Messrs Pragjee Liladhar.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in suit No. 885 of 1935 (Mahomed Sultan Shaikh Hussein and another vs. Bai Gajrabai widow of Cassum Bando and others) and Suit No. 869 of 1935 (Haltimabai, wife of Mahboob Hassan vs. Bai Gajrabai, widow of Cassum Bando and others) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on the premises:—

TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 27th May, 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises:—

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure (redeemed) with dwelling house admeasuring about 200 square yards at Chimna Butcher Street bounded on the East by Chimna Butcher Street, on the West by Sweepers Passage, on the North by property of Memon Haji Mahomed and on the South by the property of Zora Begum Street Nos. 40-42-44. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Haridas & Co., attorneys for the Court Receiver, at No. 35 Dalal Street, Fort or to the undersigned, BENNETT & CO.

NO CLOSE PRESERVE FOR ACTUARIES

Fittest Man Must Be Given Executive Post Says, Santanam

Pt. K. Santanam, the retiring President of the Indian Life Offices Association, has sent a reply to the actuaries who had raised objections to his remarks in his address to Mr. R. N. Chopra, the Manager of the Lakshmi Insurance Company.

Mr. Santanam states that the letter sent to him by the actuaries was surprising in tone and substance. He holds that his criticism of the Insurance Act was quite justified. He has refuted the allegations of the actuaries that he had used objectionable language against the profession of the actuaries.

These are some of the extracts from the reply he sent to the actuaries:

"There may be other persons besides Actuaries who might be extremely fit for the post, but the provision made in the Act rules them out. My contention is that whoever the person is considered fit for the post should be appointed. He may be an Actuary or he may not. The position you have taken up is that nobody but an Actuary can suitably fill this post which is entirely an untenable position. Do you mean to create a close preserve for yourselves? Nowhere in the world is there found such a provision nor do we as a matter of fact find that the Superintendents or other occupying analogous posts are in fact Actuaries. I have said in my address, 'this is not to say that there cannot be an Actuary who might turn out to be a good Executive Officer'. If there is such a person by all means have him but don't say that nobody but an Actuary should be appointed as the Superintendent. This is my charge against the Law Member, who has got this provision passed."

VERY FEW ACTUARIES IN INDIA

You quote that in England, many of the General Managers of Life Insurance Companies are Actuaries. I quite admit that Actuaries can be found with the necessary capacity to be a General Manager and the Head of the Executive of a Life Insurance Company. We have got one or two shining examples of it in India itself. But take the other side. In India, you must be prepared to admit that there are at least fifteen or twenty Companies which are doing very well. With one or two notable exceptions all these Companies have been managed and brought to their present state of prosperity by men who are not Actuaries. It is no use pointing to the instances in which Companies have been mismanaged as in that case it will be possible to point even in England to cases where Actuaries have been at the head of the institution and still some of these institutions have been mismanaged. I do not know if you are prepared to admit it, but I maintain that a person with a very good

commercial training can also manage Life Insurance Company very well with no doubt, the help and advice of Actuaries on the technical side. If you agree to this proposition I am one with you. Otherwise we must agree to differ.

I am quite prepared to admit that if you get the chance you might turn out to be very good Managers but nobody would be prepared to admit that no one but an Actuary could manage a Life Insurance Company. I have made this clear in my next sentence, "This is not to say that there cannot be an Actuary who may turn out to be a good Executive Officer, but as a rule we cannot expect him to be so." It is then evident that the question of belittling the profession of Actuaries was far from my mind, and does not arise at all as is alleged by you. The causes of failure of some of the Indian Companies are not because Actuaries have not been at the head but because as you yourselves admit "they have been under the stewardship of men with no insurance training or experience" and I will further add, "with even no commercial training or aptitude."

IRRESPONSIBLE LANGUAGE

As regards my remark "An Actuary has got nothing to do with General Insurance, and very often Actuaries are ignorant of the workings of General Insurance Companies" you seem to think that the business of General Insurance being "on renewal term basis" "the accounts and statistics are practically similar to those of any ordinary commercial house". I leave it to my friend Mr. Duff of the "New India" or to my esteemed friend Mr. Setalvad of the "Vulcan" to say how far they agree with such a statement of yours. So far as I remember both these gentlemen were heard to enquire if an Actuary was appointed to be the Superintendent how about the scrutiny of Non-Life Companies and their figures etc. What I was concerned with and am even now concerned with is the undisputed fact that there is

not a single Indian Actuary in India who has had anything seriously to do with the working of Fire, Motor, Marine, Accident and some such insurance business.

I go further and make bold to say that in spite of all that you have stated about the training and knowledge of Actuaries, amongst the Superintendents of Insurance in Canada and U.S.A., are found lawyers, accountants, etc. and that there are hardly any Actuaries in India or abroad who are in full charge of an Insurance Company transacting all classes of Insurance business. There may exist one or two exceptions in the world but if that fact proves anything it is this that Actuaries do not consider themselves experts in General Insurance business and do not, therefore, bother about any other class of Insurance business except Life business. Much as I would like to avoid doing so, I am compelled to observe that by the most objectionable and irresponsible language of your letter addressed to the President of an Association of which your Company has the honour to be Members, you have yourselves furnished proof of my statement that simply because a gentleman happens to be an Actuary, he does not 'ipso facto' become fit to hold the responsible position of the first Superintendent of Insurance.

ACTUARIES IN INSURANCE BUSINESS

You will thus see that my alleged belittling of your profession is really illusory. I have got a great admiration for Actuaries and I quite realise the very important part that they play in Life Insurance business. Without them Life Insurance could not be put on a scientific basis and to ignore their advice and guidance will be suicidal to Life Insurance Companies. You, however, claim for every Actuary an encyclopaedic knowledge of a vast number of subjects with an unlimited capacity to manage men and institutions. This is a very tall plea and will not be conceded by any reasonable man whether in the Insurance line or outside it. Ordinarily Actuaries are like all other experts skilled in certain branch of knowledge and perfectly competent to advise on and guide in their special subject."

Forests In Bombay

SOME PROBLEMS OF CANARA

"A Student" writes:

By this time the Hon'ble Mr. Desai the Revenue Minister of the Government of Bombay has covered the District of Canara in his tour and has come face to face with some of the important problems of that District. Messrs. Basur and Masur have long ago submitted a formidable document to him regarding Canara, which is full of information and which contains a thorough exposure of the old forest policy of the Government of Bombay. Just when the Hon. Minister stepped into Canara at Mundagad on 15th May another document claiming to be a supplement to the one already presented has been handed over to him. Among other it is signed by the President of the District Congress Committee, Canara. Thus to-day there seems to be enough material in the hands of the Minister which exposes the Forest Department and the forest policy of the Bombay Government.

PUBLISH THE REPORT

The main plea of the people is that the forest policy be so reformed in Canara that man and agriculture should thrive well. At the same time, they are fully alive to the uses of a vigorous forest. They are against its aggression only.

The latest G.R. (No. 3449/33, 28-2-38) on the subject of forest grievances and their removal is the one issued as a result of the Mackie Committee Report. One would like to put forth a strong plea for the immediate publication of the full report of that Committee along with the evidence. It is likely to throw a flood of light on the problems under consideration. Neither the Government nor the people are going to gain anything by withholding its full publication.

Evidently the G.R. above referred to has not satisfied the people of Canara as the statement now submitted at Mundagad clearly shows. The signatories feel that many important problems remain unsolved yet.

MAN V. FOREST

Man vs. Forest is the main problem in Canara. Practically

the whole District feels that the forest department is allowed a free hand in the District and the aggression of the forest on man and his labour is not held in check. Extension of the limits of the reserved forest upto the threshold of villages and fields, diverting people of all privileges in the forests, the strict game laws, stringency in giving gun licences, stopping kumari cultivation, etc., have resulted in the increase of malaria, increase of fallow lands depopulation, devastation by wild animals, etc., to add to this the forest department always draws away labour that is available in the district by paying higher wages thus making agriculture suffer still more.

This is the chief target of attack. Recently the Government while theoretically conceding that there should be no reserved forest within half a mile of a substantial village or a substantial area of cultivation has denied kumari cultivation, thus banning the only possible method of keeping the forest at a respectable distance. One does not know yet how the forest department would interpret the term 'substantial village', etc. But that apart, how can the area round about a village or round about a cultivable area be kept clear of undergrowth unless some people have interest in doing it? Kumari cultivation provides exactly such an interest.

It is said that it is sought to be proved by some experiment at Supa that the villagers have failed to keep the area round about the village clear of undergrowth even when the forest department removed the forest from it. But such an experiment is bound to fail and unless and until kumari cultivation is allowed, it is too much to expect villagers to clear the undergrowth when they have not adequate labour even for their regular agricultural operations.

EMIGRATION

Unless all land assessed to revenue and all cultivable land in the District is protected from the

onrush of the forest, agriculture is bound to go down gradually.

It is sought to make out that depopulation is the result of emigration and not of bad conditions. This is not the case. In refutation of the above attempt I would only like to say that none of the classes that toll on the land namely Haviks, Nadavars, Vokkalis, Namadharis, etc., ever have emigrated. It is only some of the townsfolk that emigrate in small numbers. That, however, does not explain the depopulation. Neglect of human health and insanitary conditions have been the cause of the depopulation of the whole areas such as those of Herur, Millur and others.

ASSESSMENT

One of the most irregular things in the assessment system of Canara is the consolidated rate which includes the water-rate. It is said to be so in the case of something like more than 66 of the cropped area. Whether the frigation tanks which are said to number about 2,500, provide water or not, whether they are in repairs or not, the collection goes on merrily. There is said to be no irrigation department as such in Canara and about 25 tanks are supposed to be repaired every year by the P.W.D. thus ensuring the repairs of all tanks in one century! The only one first class tank in Hallyyal is under the irrigation office at Belgaum.

If this anomaly is removed and assessment reduced and taken only for lands actually under cultivation much suffering will be saved.

The best remedy for the cultivation of fallow lands would be to adopt the methods used by the Mysore Government under the Malmad Improvements Scheme.

INDUSTRIES

The question of industries can be viewed from two points of view, big industries and cottage industries. The possibility of big industries such as paper pulp from bamboo, soap, Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals, Manganeese and other ores, cement manufacture, fisheries, etc., will have to be investigated. Among cottage industries already mentioned in the statement of Mr. Sastry (President, District Congress Committee) may be added cane and bamboo work, button manufacture, use of mother of pearl, etc.

AGRICULTURE

Though there are other possibilities in Canara, betel-nut to-day is the chief money crop and brings in about 30-40 lakhs of rupees from out side the District. Very systematic attempts at the improvement of betel-nut cultivation ought to be taken up immediately. To-day koleroga, a pest, occasionally lays waste a whole crop. Katte roga similarly acts against Cardamom. But unfortunately no regular experimental farm is seen in Canara for the improvement of betel-nut. There is an agricultural farm at Kumta but that is for other plants and not for betel-nut plant which lays the golden egg!

TO SUM UP

Keen and determined as he is, the Revenue Minister is sure to grasp the situation and appreciate the people's point of view. But that is not enough. If a practical shape is to be given to the real wishes of the people and if the District is really to be benefited, some of the following things, if not all, will have to be done:

(1) Assessment will have to be reduced in proportion to the deterioration in agriculture and water-rate will have to be separated from ordinary land revenue.

(2) The betel-nut gardens will have to be improved and researches carried on for eradication of koler and katte roga.

(3) The forest will have to be kept at bay by allowing Kumari cultivation.

(4) Thorough survey of the cottage industries with a view to their development will have to be made and afterwards some of them will have to be subsidised.

(5) A thorough survey of the possibility of the industries above mentioned will have to be made.

(6) Attempts will have to be made to see that Canara has a port and is connected by rail with Hubli or some place directly on the railway route.

(7) Establishment of a Forest College with a research department in Canara itself, is a necessity.

(8) It is necessary to have an irrigation department.

(9) A survey of the water courses in the District with a view to hydro-electric works is an immediate need.

These few things will not only save Canara but will make it one of the richest and most fascinating Districts in Karnataka.

Students March Ahead With Literacy Campaign

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

The work of literacy, undertaken by the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, is being carried on in full swing. News from Lavet, one of the many centres, is very encouraging. Parvat, Kimdurga, Lavet and half a dozen other villages round about are raided by the students.

The villagers are extremely responsive. From the villages where the students could not go to open classes, the inhabitants approached the students with a view to starting classes in their villages too and only a promise to do so next time would relieve them of the persistent request of those poor villagers.

Almost every adult in a village, where classes are opened, attends the school. In Parvat and other villages the keenness to learn is so intense that the students have to run two to three classes—morning, noon, and evening—every day. Children too are very inquisitive and interested.

In this connection it may be said that sanitary condition of the villages there is too bad. Heat is most scorching, water is bad. Two or three students had to return to Bombay in the middle of their work. They are suffering from Diarrhoea and such other troubles. Many of the students have suffered from these difficulties. But this cannot hinder the students from their task. En-

thusiasm is not marred by any difficulty that comes in the way.

Of all the handicaps they are facing financial hardship is the worst. At times some of them had to starve because the grocer would not give anything on credit.

Some of the students have returned after a month's stay in different centres. Others will be continuing upto 5th June. Many visitors attended these camps and they have been thoroughly satisfied with the students' work.

Some of the lady workers are also staying in these camps and they find an extensive field of work amongst the women. The need of more lady-students joining is felt very much.

It is most opportune here to draw the public attention to the fact that several liabilities have to be faced and yet many persons have to pay their expenses. Appeal is therefore made to the public to give financial help to this praiseworthy endeavour of the students.

Water Scarcity At Igatpuri

No-House-Tax Campaign Threatened

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

IGATPURI, May 24. A well-attended public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Gokhale, pleader, at Igatpuri on 23rd May in Gandhi Chowk. Mr. Jhabvala was the main speaker. Water supply scheme for the town was the main subject discussed. Mr. Gopal Kerjee, Dr. Marathe, Kulkarni, Lalchand Dhulchand Parakh and others spoke at length stressing the need of a separate water supply scheme apart from the present one supplied by the Railway, which is quite inadequate to cope with demand of the public.

The Municipality has failed to do its duty in not insisting upon the Government to sanction the scheme already passed in 1912. To move further in this matter it was urged by Mr. Jhabvala that a memorial be sent to the authorities concerned and also a deputation be sent to the Public Works Minister. And moreover the Municipality be made to undertake this matter in hand by the pressing demand of the public or a "no house tax campaign" be started which is the only weapon to make the Municipal authorities understand their responsibility to the general public.

Mr. Jhabvala also explained at length the move for the amalgamation of the two Unions and how the existence of the two Unions was harming the work of both the Unions and how the amalgamation will result in the increased strength and activity of the workers. In the end he appealed the workers to join the Union in their thousands thus creating mass sanction so much necessary to achieve their ends.

SIMLA.—Sir Hawthorne Lewis, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., will, it is understood, go to England on leave in the middle of June. During his absence, Mr. B. N. Rau, Special Officer, Reforms Office, will officiate as Reforms Commissioner to the Government of India.—United Press.

GASTRIC ULCER "NEARLY COST ME MY LIFE"

The hours and duties of a railway guard tend to make him liable to stomach trouble. Mr. Baylis, a Railway Guard, suffered from a gastric ulcer which, he says, "nearly cost me my life." He had X-rays, an operation, and was strictly dieted for months, yet still his pain returned, his appetite failed, his work almost got beyond him.

Now read what he writes: "I decided to try Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and I never had the pain again. Now I can eat anything that comes along, but I always take your Powder after eating. I take it to work with me and am never without it."

If Maclean Brand Stomach Powder can work such wonders for Mr. Baylis, suffering from gastric ulcer, how much more can it do for you, if your stomach trouble has not yet reached that stage? Start now, with the original MACLEAN BRAND. Look for the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton. Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets).

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

G. I. P. RLY. SCOUT CAMP

Practical Training In Woodcraft

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

LONAVLA, May 26. Two hundred Scouts and over 30 Scouters of the G. I. P. Railway Boy Scouts Local Association are camping for a week in the delightful surroundings of the Rail Woods at Lonavla.

The Camp commenced on Sunday May 22, and Troops from all over the G. I. P. Rly. streamed in during the course of the day and by evening Rail Woods was transformed into a busy hive of industry. As usual the Camp Fire which was attended by a goodly crowd concluded a tired day's work.

One of the objects of this Annual Rally—and a very important one as well—is to give a practical training to the Scouts and Scouters as well as to give a fillip to scouting in general.

Many visitors have been pouring into the camp and have had a first hand opportunity—nay a golden one—to see the usefulness of camp life in scouting. The Scouts are having Camp Fire entertainment every night and close the function with the singing of the "Bande Mataram" when scouts and visitors of all communities stand to attention.

WONDERFUL MEMORY OF 4-YEAR-OLD-GIRL

She Can Recite Difficult Pali Religious Verses

RANGOON. (By Air Mail)

The four-year-old daughter, Ma San Sa, of a Burman resident of Myaungmya, can recite difficult Pali religious verses, although she has had no formal education, says a report received in Rangoon. The prodigious child is the centre of attraction in the town and has astonished both laymen and Buddhist monks by her wonderful memory and ability.—A. P.

SCHOOLS FOR BIHAR COLLIERY AREAS

PATNA, May 24.

At the initiative of the Government of India and with their initial grant of Rs. 30,000, the Bihar Government have decided to open two schools at Jharia and Kustore in the colliery area for training in weaving and basket-making. The schools will open in June next.

The Bihar Government have, it is understood, also decided to maintain four centres at Patna, Ranchi, Muzaffarpore and Bhaugpore, for the industrial training of the women of the province in knitting, embroidery, and tailoring. Two such centres have already been started at Muzaffarpore and Patna, where ladies of respectable families have taken admission and are getting training according to the syllabus prescribed by the Government.—United Press.

BIHAR SUMMER SCHOOL OF POLITICS

"Jaiprakash Nagar" Opened

PATNA, May 26.

Bihar Summer School of Politics conceived by the Bihar Congress Socialist Party was opened last night on the grounds of Harihar Kshetra in Sonapur with great eclat by Acharya Narendra Deo.

The Hon. Mr. Jaglal Chowdhury, Excise and Health Minister, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, Mr. Sajad Zahir, Mr. Ashok Mehta, Mr. Sanker Panday and Mr. Dinkar Mehta were among those present on the occasion.

For the purpose of the school a miniature village has been constructed with thatched walls with the main gate named Vaikuntha Dwar. The village is itself named Jaiprakash Nagar, containing the Principal's quarters, a kitchen, the Congress Socialist Party Office, a dispensary, a reading room, a library, a store-room, family quarters, students' cottages and an open clean square for holding open-air classes to be conducted by Mr. Jal Prakash Narain as Principal and Prof. Mukut Beharilal of the Hindu University. The subjects to be taught are: Politics, Economics and History with special bearing on Socialism.

The beautiful village was constructed by students and Congress workers in co-operation with the Saran District Board and the local Congress authorities.

The Hon. Mr. Jaglal Chowdhury has made arrangement for free supply of water for the village.

171 Students from all districts of Bihar and some from U.P., including a number of Bihari girls, have arrived. The School will continue for one month.—United Press.

NARIMAN LEAVING FOR GODHRA

Big Peasant Reception Awaiting

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President-elect of Central Gujarat Kisan Conference accompanied by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary, A.I.K.S., will leave Bombay by Frontier Mail to-morrow for Godhra where he will be received in the early morning by the local Congress and Kisan workers.

Mr. Nariman will then proceed to Desar Road Station where he will reach on Saturday morning. Big preparations are afoot to accord him a real peasant reception.

The Conference will be held on 28th and 29th May. Mr. Nariman will return to Bombay on Monday next.

AMERICAN PAPERS BOMBED

The second attempt in a week to destroy the premises of the Ta Mei Wen Pao, Chinese language daily newspaper published by the Post-Mercury Company, American-owned concern, was made on February 11 to end a week filled with terrorist murders. Two men on one bicycle threw a hand-grenade into the entrance of the paper's office, located on the French Concession side of Avenue Edward VII. The police arrested the culprits who are reported to have confessed to being members of a Japanese-controlled gang of terrorists responsible for the bombing of the Hwa Mei Wan Pao on two occasions, the Sin Wan Pao, the Standard, and the Social Evening News.

The Sin Wan Pao, largest of the remaining Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, is censored by the Japanese. The Ta Mei Wan Pao and the Hwa Mei Wan Pao (American-controlled) and the Standard (British controlled) have refused to submit to Japanese censorship. The first bombing of the Ta Mei took place on February 4 and caused considerable damage to the offices of the United Press, the Shanghai "Evening Post" and Mercury and a British magazine called Oriental Affairs. Mr. C. V. Starr, owner and publisher of both the Ta Mei Wan Pao and the Shanghai "Evening Post and Mercury," stated following receipts of demands from the Japanese authorities that his Chinese paper submit to their censorship: "We submit to censorship, from nobody." The paper announced in addition: "The American editor of the Shanghai 'Evening Post' (Randall Gould) is also editor of the Ta Mei Wan Pao and stands entirely responsible for policies of both editions."

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

The watchman and the sub-accountant of the Sandhurst Road Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, had a surprise, on Wednesday night, when they discovered a man named Chinoo Manoo hiding in the Agent's room.

When putting up Chinoo Manoo, before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, the Lamington Road Police stated that at about 8-15 on Wednesday night the Sub-Accountant of the Bank heard a noise in the Agent's room. He sent the watchman to see what was the matter there. The watchman entered into the room and it was alleged that he found the accused under a table in the room.

He was handed over to the police and was remanded to custody till June 6.

E. S. Shroff, who was arrested on May 14, on an extradition warrant, issued by the Resident of Hyderabad, on a charge of receiving stolen property, filed a statement to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, stating that he suspected that the extradition proceedings were merely an attempt on the part of the Secunderabad Police to harass him.

Shroff further stated that he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment on February 16 and to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- by the First Class Magistrate for Railways at Secunderabad on a charge of receiving stolen property. He submitted that the extradition warrant on which he was arrested gave no particulars at all and contended that the only charge that could be levelled against him was the one in respect of which he had already been convicted.

He therefore requested the Court to send for documents from the Resident to satisfy itself that it was really a fresh charge. If it was only for the purpose of an enhanced sentence on the old charge, he claimed the protection of the Court.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari, appearing for the accused pointed out that the Chief Presidency Magistrate did not exercise a mere mechanical function in extradition proceedings but had powers to inquire into the case.

The Magistrate postponed the case for a fortnight.

An amazing story of fraud perpetrated on a wealthy Mohammedan landlord of Bombay by a "Nimble-witted" magician, resulting in his being swindled to the tune of Rs. 23,000 was disclosed before the Presidency Magistrate, third Court.

The principal accused in the case a Hindu magician, was described as a clever adventurer, with a glib and ally tongue persuasive powers of speech, knowing clever tricks of magic.

Mr. R.P. Thanawala police prosecutor, who took nearly 45 minutes in opening the case gave a vivid and graphic account of the many devices practised by the accused to rob the complainant. The important character in the story the Police Prosecutor stated were Ali Mahomed Wali Mahomed a wealthy landlord of Bombay and the two accused Ram Singh a magician and Hassan Ismail, a coolie.

The accused stand charged with cheating the complainant Wali Mahomed by inducing him to pay Rs. 23,000 on various false pretexts between January 4 and March 1, 1937.

The origin of the story dates back to December 27, 1937 when the second accused informed the complainant that he knew of a certain magician having supernatural powers. The complainant's curiosity was roused by the glowing description and he wished to see the "great man". He was not disposed to believe all that the 2nd accused told him. It was mere idle curiosity that made him accompany the second accused to the magician Ram Singh (1st accused). He went to scoff but he remained to admire. He saw a tall man with a commanding personality and that was Ram Singh.

The complainant Ali Mahomed Wali Mahomed giving evidence related the systematic manner in which he had been duped by the accused.

Rao Saheb Chunilal Setalvad appeared for accused Ram Singh.

That he attacked his own brother with a hockey stick and in consequence knocked off his front tooth, besides inflicting serious injuries on his head and face was the story narrated in the Dadar police court, when Oswald Francis Mitchell was remanded by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate.

It was further alleged that Basil Mitchell, the son of the accused also aided and abetted in the

offence, and that he has been absconding since then.

Francis was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 till the 4th June.

A verdict of murder against a widow and her alleged lover was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the resumed inquest on Sitya Ichia Jadhav (45), a Municipal sweeper, whose body was found concealed in a wooden box at Antop Hill on May 16.

A witness stated that he asked her if there was anyone in the hut. She replied in the negative. He asked her where her husband was and she said that he had gone to his work. Witness noticed a gardener Bhayya at a short distance from the hut. Soon after the manager of the Haji Ismail Sanatorium came up and he with the gardener Bhayya went into the hut. They came out and told the witness that a man had been murdered in the hut and asked the witness not to move away from his place. When the manager and the gardener Bhayya entered the hut, the suspect No. 2, Hamlo Kaloo came stealthily out of the hut and sat beside the suspect Haribal, who was seated outside. Later on the police came and the witness went with them into the hut. The police opened a wooden box and the dead body of the deceased was found in it covered with blood.

There was blood on the clothes of both the suspects.

The Bombay City Coroner's Jury returned the following verdict:—

Death was caused by asphyxiation due to throttling caused with murderous intent by the two suspects (1) Haribal widow of Ichia alias Sitya and (2) Hamlo Kaloo. They ought to be prosecuted for murder and abetment under Sections 302 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

"Death was caused by mercuria, poisoning which he took having obtained it from a Vaid or Hakim as an immediate remedy for the type of a serious disease from which he had been suffering", was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Baboo Hanmantia (22) a labourer in the Tramway Company. Evidence showed that the deceased had taken some mercurial drug from a Vaid in his anxiety to be able to get married soon.

DESHMUKH SAILING FOR ENGLAND

Mr. A. D. Deshmukh, B.A., son of Mr. D. V. Deshmukh, Malguzar and well-known local Congressman, is sailing for England by the Italian Boat on June 2 for higher studies in aeronautics and for obtaining his "B" licence. Mr. Deshmukh is the nephew of Doctor G. V. Deshmukh, the famous surgeon of Bombay and of Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur, both members of the Central Legislative Assembly. Mr. Deshmukh received his "A" licence from Karachi.



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These pipes are suitable for high pressure and I intend to use them on Rising Mains.—R. A. Collet, M. Inst. C.E., Ex. Engineer, Water Works, Poona. The Co-efficient found out for 33" to 30" Hume Gravitation Main was 134 after 2 years of its laying, against the value of 90 for C.I. encrusted pipes.—R. S. Nahu, Assistant Engineer, Sholapur Sub-Division, P.W.D.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Heavy Rainfall Expected in Malabar Coast

POONA, May 26. A depression formed in north bay and rapidly intensified into a cyclonic storm centred this morning near Barisal. It caused heavy rain in Chittagong Coast. Monsoon is strengthening in south-east Arabian Sea. Thunderstorms have been fairly widespread in Assam, Bengal, Deccan, Mysore and Malabar occurred at a few stations in the rest of the Peninsula and of north-east India in Central Provinces and extreme north. Isolated showers are also reported in east United Provinces and lower Sind.

Temperatures were markedly low in Chota Nagpur.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cox's Bazar, 8 inches; Chittagong, 6; Port Blair, 2; Barisal, Calicut and Cochin, 1; Hyderabad, Mangalore and Anantapur 1; Cherrapunji and Chitaldurg, 3/4; Dhubri, Sandheads, Bogra, Balasore, Gorakhpur, Sholapur and Vellore, 1; Silchar, Gaya Darjeeling, Sonamarg, Bilaspur, Nizambad, Raichur, Bangalore and Trivandrum, 1.

Forecast:—Until evening of 27th:—Rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy in Assam and Bengal and occur at a few stations in the rest of the north-east India and east United Provinces. Fairly widespread thunderstorms are expected in Deccan, Mysore, Central Provinces and extreme north. The monsoon is likely to advance in the Malabar Coast where nearly general and locally heavy rain is expected.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-5-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.03 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.5 degrees 2.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.6 degrees 2.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.19 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 26-5-38.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 89.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Lovely Women In Masks

A naturally lovely complexion is much more easily acquired than most women realise. Actually it is already there, but hidden by the dry, withered outer skin which Nature meant to be continually discarded. To get rid of this "mask" of dried skin all you need is a nightly application of a little pure Mergolized Wax (containing no animal fat). Overnight the Mergolized Wax absorbs the "old" complexion and leaves the "new"—the lovely new skin beneath, soft smooth and several shades lighter. All chemists, stores or bazars sell Mergolized Wax.

MYSTERY REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

What is this mystery remedy that rheumatic sufferers are so anxious to explain to each other in the common object of ridding the world of Rheumatism and all its pain and woe?

Boldly they proclaim that there are mysterious curative elements in Fynnon Salt that work in a magic way no other remedy has ever done.

Is it the Sodium, Potassium, Lithium, etc., that are to be found in this composite cure known to the public as Fynnon Salt? Whatever the explanation, there is no doubt as to its efficacy. From the highest in the land to the lowest—from eminent doctors to lowly sufferers, the fame of Fynnon Salt in curing Rheumatism is universal.

If you have missed it so far, don't be without it another day. Take a small dose of Fynnon Salt each morning before breakfast, and before many days you will be wondering where your Rheumatism has gone, and why you look and feel so youthful alive. It's pleasant to take too. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazars. In case of difficulty write to—J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

PRESSMEN TO MEET POLICE IN FINALS Extra-Time Goal Eliminates White Spiders

B. E. S. T. GO DOWN TO POLICE IN CLOSE MATCH

Both the semi-finals in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament were down for decision on Thursday evening. In the first game, a replay between the "Times of India" 'A' and the White Spiders, the former qualified to meet the Police, who got the better of the Tramway Company in the second match, in the finals on Saturday.

The pressmen, once again, had the better of the exchanges almost throughout but their forwards repeated Wednesday's performance—very poor finishing and things seemed dangerous for them because the Spiders had established a lead immediately after the start and it was not until 5 minutes before the end that Easdon, their left back, ran up and showed the forwards how to score a goal. This put the pressmen on level terms and thanks to Correa, their inside-left who got the winning goal in the extra-time. This was a good goal considering Correa's fine individual effort and that it earned the right for the "Times of India" to figure in the finals.

EASDON SHINES

Easdon, the winner's left back, was a prominent man in their defence and in addition to his useful work as a sound defender, believe it or not, he was responsible for the equaliser at a stage when the White Spiders had a win in sight.

Hardly a minute after the start, the White Spiders, who broke away with a left-wing move, obtained an early lead, Vaz, their inside-left, being responsible for beating the "Times" custodian after drawing him out of his post.

This made the pressmen work very hard but their forwards gave a poor display missing chance after chance till 5 minutes before the call of time, Easdon equalised accepting a pass by D'Souza.

In the extra-time Correa scored the all-important goal. This was a fine solo effort and the pressmen's inside left, had to get past at least 3 defenders before he beat the Spiders' goal-keeper successfully with a clever push from an acute angle.

The Result: "TIMES OF INDIA" 'A' 2 Goals. WHITE SPIDERS 1 Goal.

The teams were: "TIMES OF INDIA" 'A': Gibson; Thomas and Easdon; Tyrell, Lynn and Menezes; Mendis, Pereira, D'Souza, Correa and Petty.

WHITE SPIDERS: Jones; Thomas and Westering; Sullivan, Morrison and Lee; Smith, Wilson, Pearson, Vaz and Pereira.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Sh. Ahmed Din and Mackenzie.

WIN FOR POLICE

The Police have to thank Scott, their custodian, who saved difficult shots from all angles and kept their 1 goal lead intact. Hamid I and Baboo gave good cooperation to their goal-keeper while the Police intermediary-line could have done better. Stanley, playing at inside-right, was the only weak point in the forward-line and Lazarus' absence at centre-forward, was keenly felt.

Playing as left back for the B.E.S.T. De Mello rendered yeoman service to his side. He was equally brilliant in tackling and clearing.

BRISK PACE

End to end exchanges at a brisk pace marked the opening phases of the game and after a couple of raids by the Tramway-men, the Police transferred play and Roane failed to utilise an early opening.

Play was now confined to mid-field for a couple of minutes and in about the 15th minute from the start Roane made amends and obtained the lead for his side following a combined effort between the inner-trio.

This lead was very short-lived as immediately afterwards Webber, the Electrician's inside-left, levelled the score. Webber ran through the Police defence all on his own and finally beat Scott confidently from a near range.

Concentrating on attack again the Police were not late in getting ahead for the second time as soon after a timely pass by Jameson was accepted by Roane, who sent the ball past the B.E.S.T. goal-keeper with a feeble shot, which should have been stopped. A little later Scott brought off

his best save of the evening, when Robertson, the loser's outside-right, after covering good ground, passed back to Lewis, the latter taking a hard hit, which could not beat the Police custodian and despite trying hard the B.E.S.T. were in arrears of 1 goal at half-time.

The Tramway-men exerted pressure on resumption and Scott saved another difficult shot, which came from Gardner's stick. The winners carried the ball to the opposite end, where Roane sounded the boards but the Umpire disallowed the point penalising Roane for "sticks". The teams were making desperate efforts in turn and Scott saved again, this time from Webber.

Despite the fact that Jameson "policed" Gardner quite successfully, this B.E.S.T. clever inside-right, got an occasion at this stage and ran through in his characteristic style in combination with Lewis but did not succeed in giving the finishing touch to his fine effort, his well-attempted push going a little wide.

In the closing stages the Tramway Company went all out for the equaliser but the Police defenders held out till the end to meet the "Times of India" in the finals on Saturday.

The Result: CITY POLICE 2 Goals.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A European gentleman named Mr. W. V. Grigson has been appointed as Director-General of Revenue to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. Here I want to ask Sir Akbar and his colleagues whether there are no qualified muklis to occupy the post. I assure that there are very many meritorious persons in the State who can occupy a high post.

Why not then give a chance to them? For the last three or four years there has been a campaign in the country for appointing the sons of the soil on the higher posts—and discourage the appointment of outsiders.

But the crux of the problem is this that there are no such persons in the Executive Council as will champion our cause or aspirations. The Executive Council as it is, being dominated by foreigners. If this is the condition how can we take our proper share in the administration of Hyderabad? Things are going from bad to worse since the advent of Non-muklis in the State. The Non-muklis are there to safeguard their own interests and not the interests of Hyderabad. It is my firm belief that Hyderabad can never advance politically, economically and industrially, as long as the reins of Government are in the hands of foreigners.—Yours, etc.

RUSTIC.

Safety First

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While I gratefully appreciate the various steps taken by Traffic Control Authorities for protecting the poor Bombay Pedestrian from the "Wheel-Terror" which reigns supreme on the thoroughfares of our City, I would like to remind them that traffic menace in Bombay is not confined only to thoroughfares in Fort, Queen's Road, Princess Street, etc., but is, if not equally formidable, at least very formidable in other parts of Bombay too. One of such localities is Sydenham alias Mohamedalli Road, where crossing becomes a difficult, if not a dangerous, affair. This is especially true of that part of Mohamedalli Road, which lies between its junction with Bhaji Pala Street and its junction with Masjid Bunder Road at Jakeria Masjid. This part of Mohamedalli Road is abutted on both sides by big four-storeyed buildings, occupied by families who constantly require to cross this road, which is no less than 100 feet wide and which remains busy with traffic practically the whole day. These families observe the Parada System (being long as they do to the Bohra Community) and this makes crossing four-fold difficult and problematical.

I therefore, submit that it is now high time that the Authorities concerned should kindly

EDRICH DISMISSED FOR DUCK

Closing Scores Of First Class County Cricket Matches

LONDON, May 25. The following are the closing scores of the first class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Middlesex vs. Worcestershire. At Lord's. Worcester 83, Middlesex 34 for 2. Surrey vs. Gloucestershire At the Oval. Surrey 83 for 2.

There was rain all over the county, and no play at Taunton, between Somerset and Sussex. Derbyshire vs. Lancashire At Ilkeston. Derby 302 for 6 (Alderman 96, Smith 110).

Cambridge University vs. Essex At Cambridge. Cambridge 218 (J. R. Thompson 82, Nichols 5 for 40). Essex 142 for 4 (Wilcox 75 not out).

Oxford University vs. Glamorgan At Oxford. Glamorgan 121 for 8. At Lord's the wicket was easy paced and Worcestershire were all out in a hundred minutes.

Edrich, who needs only nineteen runs to complete his thousand for the season, was caught and bowled off the second ball from Crisp for a duck.

B.E.S.T. 1 Goal.

THE TEAMS WERE: CITY POLICE: Scott; Hamid I and Baboo; Hamid II, Jameson and Mahmood; Abbas, Stanley, Roane, Shankar and Adams.

B.E.S.T.: Moore, Menezes and DeMello; Elisha, Spilling and Vaz; Robertson, Gardner, Lewis, Webber and Fernandes.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Otto Ernst and Bhoot.

KILLEDAR CUP FOR WOMEN

6 p.m. Vincent Club v. Christ Church and Barnes (second semi-final).

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Stop This Importation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A European gentleman named Mr. W. V. Grigson has been appointed as Director-General of Revenue to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. Here I want to ask Sir Akbar and his colleagues whether there are no qualified muklis to occupy the post. I assure that there are very many meritorious persons in the State who can occupy a high post.

Why not then give a chance to them? For the last three or four years there has been a campaign in the country for appointing the sons of the soil on the higher posts—and discourage the appointment of outsiders.

But the crux of the problem is this that there are no such persons in the Executive Council as will champion our cause or aspirations. The Executive Council as it is, being dominated by foreigners. If this is the condition how can we take our proper share in the administration of Hyderabad? Things are going from bad to worse since the advent of Non-muklis in the State. The Non-muklis are there to safeguard their own interests and not the interests of Hyderabad. It is my firm belief that Hyderabad can never advance politically, economically and industrially, as long as the reins of Government are in the hands of foreigners.—Yours, etc.

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I therefore, submit that it is now high time that the Authorities concerned should kindly

look forward to construct "Mid-Road-Pavements" or "landings"

places" with a view to ensuring safety of pedestrians while crossing. From the humanitarian standpoint it is hardly necessary to emphasize how imperative this step is, but even from the financial point of view this request is more than justified. For each of the big buildings abutting this locality contribute on an average no less than Rs. 4,000 per annum to Municipal Revenues by way of Property Taxes. The foregoing Pavements may be set up (without any hindrance to traffic, Mohamedalli Road being sufficiently wide) on either side of the tram-track at intervals where the main Road junctions with cross-lanes or at tram-halts (in which case the tram-passengers too will be facilitated while alighting or boarding).—Yours, etc.

ABDEALLI A. PATHARIA.

C/o A. K. M. Patharia.

An Unfair Rule

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have rightly and bravely sponsored the cause of the L. C. P. S. Students in your Editorial of the 24th instant. The 'elimination rules' you refer to, are existent, not only for the intermediate exams, but also for the final exam; so far as my information goes. And attempts are being made by the University Medical College authorities to introduce similar rules. Such rules for professional exams—and a Licentiate exam at that are unheard of and definitely inhuman. At Calcutta University, they have got 'elimination rules' for M.B.; B.S. intermediate exams, but there these students are made to take up the Licentiate course of the University and thus the students are not made to give up the profession of their choice.

Some people, when they start an utterly meaningless competition between the Licentiate and Graduate Courses, at students' expense, go blind. When the entrance standard for L. C. P. S. was raised to Int. Sc. (M. B. S. entrance standard making the course a six years' course Bombay University made their M. B.; B.S. a seven years' course instead of six and a quarter years' course as before such competition, is only possible when the Licentiate course is not a University course. In all the other provinces the Licentiate courses are University courses. Bombay University should take over the Licentiate course.

You say in your editorial hard as it is for a young man to fail at an examination, it is utterly hard to be denied even further chance to appear for the examination. It happens very often that monetary or other conditions make it impossible for a student to fill in necessary terms after a failure, and he has to give up the course and again he is

BENGAL GOVT. AND ROAD FUNDS

Special Officer To Plan Scheme Of Works

DARJEELING, May 25. Condemnation of the "No-Action" policy of the Bengal Government in regard to the utilisation of road funds by the Bengal Legislative Assembly has, it is understood, whipped up the Provincial Government to action as will be evident from the fact that it has recently appointed Mr. J. A. Stein, I. S. E., Superintending Engineer, Bengal, as a Special Officer in charge of Provincial Road Development works.

It may be recalled that the present policy of the local Government in the matter of administration of the Road Development funds as the result whereof a fairly large sum of money allotted to this Province by the Central Government, to be precise Rs. 70,00,000, had been left unutilised, came in for severe comment by the Central Government, which went so far as to threaten that unless the Bengal Government could find ways and means of spending the accumulated amount, the same would be confiscated.

The Government has now instructed the Special Officer that he must spend the entire sum provided out of the road funds during the current year. If it becomes absolutely impossible to spend the sum on the roads specified in this year's budget, he will be expected to take steps for starting other works in anticipation of sanction.—United Press.

CONGRESS MUSLIMS BELABOURED

Sequel To Clash With Muslim Leaguers

MEERUT, (By Mail). Many persons were injured three seriously, in a clash between the Congress Muslims and Muslim Leaguers at Khatauli, a village about 18 miles from here, in the Muzaffarnagar district, on the evening of May 22 on the occasion of the Muslim Political Conference.

Among the persons seriously injured was Mr. Najmuddin, Secretary of the Meerut District Congress Committee.

It appears that after the first sitting of the Conference Mr. Najmuddin, his brother and son were resting in a camp, others having gone for 'namaz', when, it is alleged, 200 persons belonging to Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts attacked them with lathis and brickbats. Mr. Najmuddin received injuries in the eyes and arm. He has been admitted in the local civil hospital. His brother and son who were also seriously injured have been admitted in the Muzaffarnagar hospital.

The police on receiving information soon arrived on the spot and restored order. There is great tension and several arrests are expected.—Pioneer.

Chhindwara Wedding

(From A Correspondent.)

CHHINDWARA, (By Mail). In the presence of nearly 500 guests, the marriage was celebrated at Chhindwara on Wednesday the 26th inst. of Miss Nalini Chitre, daughter of Mr. Nanabhai G. Chitre of Bombay with Master Murlidhar B. Gadkari, M.A., of Amraoti, son of Mr. Balkrishna S. Gadkari, B.A., L.T., of Amraoti.

The bride-groom is Master of Arts and had a bright College career. His father, Mr. Balkrishna S. Gadkari, B.A., L.T., is a literary person with several publications to his credit.

Mr. Chitre, father of the bride was holding an important post on business side of the "Advocate of India."

The couple were recipients of numerous congratulatory messages and presents.

Jharla, May 25.—A labour union named Jharla Coal Field Labour Union has been formed here with Prof. Abdul Bari, Deputy Speaker of the Bihar Assembly as its President.—United Press.

left stranded in spite of all his professional training. For such M.B. B.S. students there is a provision in the University Curriculum. They can go in for B. Sc. Anatomy Physiology. But in the absence of correct interpretation of rules the unfortunate students are not allowed to take advantage of these Regulations by the authorities of the Government Medical College, while the Municipal College authorities do allow their students to take advantage of these regulations, and provide the necessary facilities. The Government College authorities should interpret the regulations correctly, in the interest of the unfortunate students.—Yours etc.

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

GERMANY DIGS IN

While much is heard of the increasing German control of the strategic regions on the Biscay coast and behind the French Front, less is known of the economic penetration which is also taking place. Some light on the latter is thrown by the following extract from The Financial News April 25.

"In Spain, as well as in the Balkans, Germany seems to be getting the best of the bargain. While the Italians have done an incomparably greater amount of fighting for France than have the Germans, the latter are rapidly monopolising the economic organisation of Franco's territory.

"This has become obvious since the Spanish Nationalists started on their programmes for the economic reconstruction and development of their territory, for instance, in Andalusia, a large textile centre is being created. In Seville and Granada Spain is getting her most advanced cotton centres comprising over 2,000 weaving looms.

The biggest company, the Sociedad Plateros Tejidos Andaluces S.A. will start operation in the autumn; it is to comprise 20,000 spindles and 400 automatic looms. Besides the cotton industry, a staple fibre industry of considerable importance is in process of creation.

"All the work is being done by the Germans. German firms, with minor exceptions, are supplying the machinery, carrying out the building contracts and finding the necessary skilled labour and technical advisory personnel. The same is true of other industries in other parts of the country. In Tatan (Spanish Morocco) for instance, the Germans are building several large tobacco factories. "In many cases there has been acute competition between German and Italian firms for contracts and nearly always the Germans have won; often because they are always willing to make the cheapest offer.

It is likely that the U. P. Government may appoint two more committees, one to investigate the questions concerning Government estates and the other to examine the working of Government printing presses.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

Arr.	Dep.
Madr.-s. Mail	6.00 22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6.15 23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7.40 17 45
Calcutta Mail (Chennai)	9.00 20 45
Madr.-s. Express	10.10 15 04
Poona Mail	10.25 17 30
Punjab Mail	11.15 18 50
Nagpur Express	13.50 21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17.00 11 50
Poona Express	19.34 9 05
Allahabad Express	20.15 7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)

Arr. H.M. 8.40

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5.55 13 50
Delhi Express	6.00 22 05
Gujarat Mail	6.45 20 35
Kathiawar Mail	7.25 21 50
Frontier Mail	8.15 21 30
The Flying Rance, Buler	9.15 15 50
The Flying Rance, Surat	9.45 15 10
The Flying Rance, Surat (Except Mondays)	10.58
The Flying Rance, Surat (Except Saturdays)	18.08
Ahmedabad Passenger	14.00 22 35
Kathiawar Express	18.45 8 45
Baroda Passenger	20.35 9 25

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUBU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhub and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3.30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUBU)-LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhub and Karachi.

Lates hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 5.50 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10.15 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUBU)-COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichopoly.

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1.30 p.m.

COLOMBO-BOMBAY (JUBU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9.45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUBU)-KATHIWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 7.15 a.m.

GRESHAM

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Thousands of thrifty folk, who never dream of taking risks in other ways, continually gamble on their length of life. The wager: Their family's happiness and security. Take a thought about tomorrow's contingencies today. Investigate Gresham Life schemes.

Rodofen

Scientific Dental Cream

That Ensures

A Set of Sparkling Teeth.

A Strong and Healthy Gum.

A Germ-Free Mouth.

First and Foremost of its Kind in India.

Give a Trial and be Convinced.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

Calcutta : Bombay.

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vadi 13, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Awwal 26, 1357
Parsi: Adar 24, 1367
High tide: 10.16, 21.53
Low tide: 3.32, 16.04
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 10m.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management will be held on Sunday 29th instant at 8.15 a.m. in the Congress Committee's Office.

'G' WARD FLAG SALUTATION

The monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be held on Sunday the 29th instant at 8 a.m. in the 'G' Ward District Committee's Office.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee a function will be held on Sunday May 29, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Lal Wadi (C.P. Tank Road) to honour and receive Smt. Narayan Baiwant Deshpande, the old worker of the Ward. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside.

SARASWATI MATH SAMSTHA

A general meeting of all the subscribers and the donors of the Rashtra Dharma-Saraswati Math Samstha will be held on Sunday the 29th June 1938 at 261-63, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay opposite Lloyd's Bank at 4.30 p.m.

THE INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the Indo-Japanese Association, after dinner speeches on the "Aggression in China and the Bond of Oriental Friendship" will be delivered on Saturday night at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall premises of Terapock Building, off Charni Road.

BEWARE OF MALARIA

List of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected during the week ending 21-5-1938.

CITY HEALTH REPORT

The following is the report of the Health of Bombay for the week ending 21st May.

The total mortality 612 was 45 less than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 27.4 on the Census population of 1931 as against 610 for the 21st week of 1937 and the death-rate 27.3. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 552 and the death-rate 24.7.

Out of the total deaths, 159 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 27 attacks and 22 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. There were 13 deaths from Typhoid. There were 2 attacks and 1 death from Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The number of live births registered during the week was 629 which compares favourably with that for the 21st week of 1937 viz. 596 and 550 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-1937).

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST DAY TO-DAY.
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BOBBY HOWES
Singing and Dancing with
JEAN GILLIE

"SWEET DEVIL"

A bright and snappy musical comedy

A NEW SCHOOL ON MODERN LINES

THE CHILDREN'S ACADEMY

A modern Co-Educational School with Infant, Primary and Secondary Depts., conducted on the lines of new education. Well-qualified Staff, individual attention, Special provision for Art, Music, Crafts and Physical Training and Hindi. Vernaculars taught are Gujarathi and Marathi. Children from the age of three and onwards admitted. Opening from the 2nd June, 1938. Admissions from now.

For Prospectus and any detailed information write to:—

PRINCIPAL CHILDREN'S ACADEMY,

CHAWAN BHAWAN, GAMDEVI ROAD, GAMDEVI, BOMBAY NO. 7.

Office Hours: 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

N. B.—Please note the Change of Address.

B. S. N. Co's Pleasure Cruises

Weather being fine the following Cruises will be run from Apollo Bunder at the timings stated against each:—

1938. P.M. P.M.
SATURDAY, 28th May: "Lakshmi"—Round "Dufferin"—6.30—7.30
SUNDAY, 29th May: "Ganga"—Round "Dufferin"—6.30—7.30

Fare per person: Rs. 0-12-0.

CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.

Music, Light Refreshments at tariff rates.

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT APOLLO BUNDER AT THE TIME OF EMBARKATION.

RS. 7,000 FOUND IN BASKET & TINS

A sum of Rs. 7,178, all in silver, was seized by Sub-Inspector Nania of the Mahim Police from an unpretentious wooden box. Part of the amount was found hoarded in baskets, tins, cans and gunny bags. This was a sequel to a search warrant issued by Mr. K. J. Kambatta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

SHOLAPUR DAY MEETINGS

Workers Demand Release Of Politicals

A dozen meetings explaining the importance of Sholapur Day were held in Labour area at Furgusson Road and Wgri. At places audience was nearly over 500. Workers were exhorted to demonstrate their solidarity by attending in thousands at DeLisle Road meeting on 28th May. Messrs. D. S. Vaidya, Donde, R. B. More, Tawde were the speakers.

ABOLISH POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Mysore State Congress Demand

BANGALORE, May 26. Mr. T. Siddalingayya, President of the Mysore State Congress, had an interview with Rajabhusana S. P. Rajagopalachariar, First Member of the Maharaja's Executive Council, to-day.

At the end of the interview, Mr. Siddalingayya told the Press representatives that he saw a perceptible spirit of liberal attitude by the Government to the State Congress.

The Flag controversy was set at rest to the minutes detail and, in future, on all ceremonial occasions the State Congress will fly both the Congress and State Flags. Each Flag will be hoisted on a separate pole, the State Flag being hoisted first.

Mr. Siddalingayya conveyed to the First Member of the Council the considered opinion of the Mysore Congress that the Political Affairs Committee should be abolished lest it should develop into "an engine of retrogression."

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following notifications have been made in Thursday's "Gazette":—

Mr. M. Mohy-Deen is to be Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Rao Bahadur V. R. Phadke retired.

The following appointments have been made:—
Mr. J. S. Bharucha, on return from leave is to be District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Mr. K. D. Billimoria.

Mr. K. D. Billimoria, on relief is to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. C. W. Condon.

Mr. C. W. Condon, on relief is to be District Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan, proceeding on leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT
The following gentlemen have been reappointed to the posts mentioned against their names for the period specified in each case:—

(1) Mr. H. Y. Khawja is to be Honorary Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for three years with effect from 1st July 1938.

(2) Mr. R. A. Cooper, is to be Honorary Junior Aural Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for three years with effect from the 1st July 1938.

(3) Dr. A. J. Kohiyar, is to be Honorary Physician at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for the period 11th July 1938 to 15th March 1941 afternoon.

C. P. Governor Arrives From England

Sir Francis Wylie Governor designate of Central Provinces and Lady Francis Wylie came by S. S. "Ranchi" P. O. Mail Boat, on Thursday evening. They were garlanded by friends on board the steamer. Sir Maneckji Dadabhai and his Secretary received him on board.

Sir Francis refused to be drawn into any discussion. He would take charge of the office on Friday (to-day). He proceeded to Pachmarhi on Thursday night.

Mr. M. S. A. Hydar, son of Sir Akbar Hydar and Secretary to Labour Department, Government of India, came by the same boat and was received by his father on board the steamer.

Hon'ble Mr. Latthe

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister will leave for Dhulla on Thursday night and return to Bombay on Saturday.

JAIL FOR VON CRAMM

"Deserved Punishment" Says Judge

BERLIN. (By Mail.) Gottfried Von Cramm, the world's No. 2 male amateur tennis star and one of the most popular sportsmen of modern times, passed out of a Berlin Court, sitting in secret on his way to jail to serve a one-year sentence.

The charge against the handsome, fair-haired aristocrat was read aloud by the judge. "You are accused," said the judge, "of having maintained illegal relationship during 1935 and 1936, violating paragraph 175 of the penal code."

The order was then given for the court to be cleared, and even Von Cramm's brother had to leave.

Von Cramm then admitted the charge, but said he was unaware that the man concerned, named Herbst, was a Jew. He made allegations against his former wife, and said it was after the discovery of her conduct that he made Herbst's acquaintance.

"DESERVED" The court took three hours to hear the case and pass sentence.

Von Cramm was married in 1930 to Baroness Lise von Dobe-neck, grand-daughter of a Cologne banker of Jewish descent. They were divorced last May. There were no children.

"The judge said that von Cramm deserved punishment all the more in view of his great reputation and the position he held in German sport. These things placed certain responsibilities upon his shoulders which his honour should have prompted him to maintain."

On the other hand, a certain leniency would be shown because of the defendant's frank confession and because the offence was in a mild form.

MAJOR OFFENCE
The judge also mentioned in von Cramm's favour the disclosure that Herbst had extorted large sums, totalling £2,000-£3,000, from the tennis player.

Herbst was accused of trying to persuade the baron to smuggle United States dollars out of Germany, which would have been a major criminal offence with death as the maximum punishment.

Immediately after his sentence, von Cramm was transferred to the Ploetzensee Prison in northern Berlin to start serving his term. Actually he will be in prison for ten months. He has been in custody for two months awaiting trial.

RAJAJI'S APPEAL FOR KHADI

MADRAS, May 25. "The capacity to serve depends on certain fountain sources of strength. One of these is Khadi."

If Khadi movement is not kept in mind, nothing will come out of elections and party organisations except mutual disputes and animosities and ridicule from opponents."

This observes the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, in the course of an appeal issued to-day.

Concluding the Madras Premier asks:—
"What is the use of a perfect dress with spinners and weavers unemployed around you in your own villages?"—United Press.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY KILN

There will be three discourses in Tamil at the above Society, by Brahmarsi Seetharama Sastry of Sirugudi on the following dates from 8.30 to 11 p.m.:—
Seetha Kalyanam on Friday 27th inst., Sagniva Pattabhishekam or Vali Vatham on Saturday 28th inst. and Vibhishana Saranagathi ending with Sri Rama Pattabhishekam on Sunday 29th inst.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The other day I wrote on the raid carried out by the Bombay Suburban District Police at Santa Cruz, when it will be recalled the premises of the "Diamond Club" were raided and a pool of Rs. 929-15-4-12 was attached along with the arrest of 21 persons.

In the Bandra area there are no less than three houses in which such games are played and pools there I understand amount to no less than Rs. 40.

Besides the satta vice card gambling now tends to increase and this mostly through men from the city. Strict police watch is needed to prevent such men from the city infesting the suburbs.

SPORTS ON JUHU BEACH

Suburban week-ends these days are centred in Juhu, the well-known pleasure resort and a number of citizens have formed a "Juhu Sports Committee." This

Move Govt. Of India For Immediate Intervention

SIKAR PUBLIC COMMITTEE'S APPEAL TO STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, May 26. The General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference has issued the following statement to the Press:

The following telegrams were exchanged between the offices of the A. I. S. P. Conference and the Sikar Public Committee. The President of the Conference has also addressed a telegram to the Crown's Representative, to draw his attention to the gravity of the Sikar situation.

Telegram from Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaya, President of the Conference to the Secretary of the Public Committee, Sikar, reads:

"Received telegrams. You must concentrate attention on securing popular rights. I suggest your acting in close co-operation with the Jaipur (Rajya) Praja Mandal, Wiring Crown Representative."

The following is the telegram sent by Dr. Pattabhi to the Crown's Representative:

"Sikar situation causing grave anxiety. Lethal settlement incomplete. People pray for a change of the present officers and for establishment of Responsible Administration; both personnel and form deserve favourable consideration. Solicit your active intervention so as to avoid needless suffering."

FROM PUBLIC COMMITTEE

The following are copies of telegrams received by the All-India States' People's Conference from the Public Committee of Sikar:

"The Public Committee has wired to the Viceroy, Agent to the Governor-General, etc., Sikar is peaceful. The public, 225,000, including many millionaire merchants, are suffering heavily due to uncertain conditions. Since one and a half month, amidst the terrifying demonstrations at Sikar of the Jodhpur military, big guns, cavalry and what not, normal conditions are quite impossible. The

public heartily desire to have normal conditions, which are impossible under Jaipur's influence. The Sikar public have most gratefully accepted the Resident of Rajputana's settlement but regret that the Jaipur authorities have overthrown it. After accepting and confirming the same, the Jaipur authorities have declared that the Rao Raja Bahadur (of Sikar) is suffering from mental infirmity. We prayed for appointment of Medical Board and undertook to pay expenses (in this connection). Ten days have passed but no reply (has been received). These and many other unjust and humiliating actions of Jaipur (authorities) have lost the confidence of Sikar public (in them). Hence, the public pray to appoint interim impartial administrators under the Government of India during the pendency of the appeal with the Government of India. It is reliably understood that the Rao Raja Bahadur of Sikar is filing an appeal with the Government of India against the unlawful and unjust actions of Jaipur. We trust our request for appointing the (interim) administrators by the Government of India will meet with sympathetic consideration. This Paramount Power's intervention would avoid impending bloodshed, for which the Jaipur authorities appear to be determined. Pray move the Government of India for its immediate intervention."

The following telegram has been received by the President of the All-India States' People's Conference from the Sikar Public Committee:

"Thanks for your sympathy and advice. The Jaipur officials are bent upon using violent methods. There is no hope of settlement without the Paramount Power's intervention. Pray move the Government of India to take up the matter immediately in its hands to pacify the situation."—United Press.

ASSAMESE PROTEST

Why More Privileges For Bengali Residents?

(From Our Correspondent) TEZPUR, May 26.

While Bengal-Bihar provincialism in Bihar has made itself a major issue no less importance is being attached to the Bengali-Assamese problem in Assam.

Rai Bahadur Kalicharan Sen on behalf of the Domiciled and Settlers' Association have addressed a memorial to Sir Sayed the Assam Premier representing the grievances of his community in Assam in allotment of Government services and seats in the legislature. He referred to the other type of political and civil status for which Bengalis were deemed unqualified by the Government from time to time.

A Bengali pleader of Tezpur approached Sir Sayed for seats in local boards for Bengalis which were refused. A General Secretary of the Young Assam Association addresses a dispatch to Smt. Srikrishna Sinha Bihar Premier and Babu Rajendra Prasad mediators of the Bengal-Bihar problem asking them to consider Assam's position 'vis a vis' Bihar's with Bengali resident before giving any more privilege to Bengali in their province than they were enjoying in civic and political fields.

RE-EMPLOYMENT ASSURED

Echo Of Madras Tramways Strike

MADRAS, May 26.

It is reliably understood that immediately after receiving Mr. Justice Pandurang Rao's award in the dispute between the Madras Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tramway Workers' Association and the Management with regard to the victimisation of five workers who took part in the partial strike of March 1937, Mr. H. Barkinshaw, Agent of the Electric Company, wrote to the workers that they would be re-employed in the Company, if they still wished to serve it.—United Press.

Darbhanga, May 25.—Babu Ram Narayan Misra, a prominent Kisan worker, has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 75, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of suppressing the information of a crime which came to his knowledge and failure to report the matter to the proper authorities for taking necessary action, under the Indian Penal Code.—United Press.

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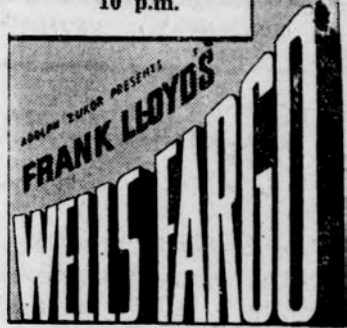
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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1938

MISCHIEVOUS TACTICS

While the Lancashire delegation has issued a public statement throwing the blame for the breakdown of the textile talks on the Indian advisers, the latter have not yet issued any rejoinder defending their position. Sir H. P. Mody, one of the advisers, says he is not at liberty to disclose the precise nature of the concessions offered to Lancashire. Probably Government have pledged the advisers to secrecy about the precise terms offered by either side. But Sir Abdullah Haroon, who was recently appointed an adviser to the non-official advisers to the Indo-British trade talks, has thought fit not only to reveal some misleading facts and figures about the negotiations but even to charge the Indian textile representatives with having been "unreasonable" in their demands and thereby "the cause of the breakdown of the negotiations." Perhaps when all the facts about the talks will have been made known, there may be no surprise about the role Sir Abdullah is playing. In any case he has rarely displayed an excessive zeal for national interests.

Grossly Unfair

About Sir Abdullah's charge against the Indian textile representatives, it is fairly enough to say for the present that it has been condemned as "grossly unfair" by one like Sir H. P. Mody, who was not only party to the negotiations but who, as joint author of the old Mody-Lesca Pact, could hardly be accused of prejudice against Lancashire. As for the precise figures Sir Abdullah quotes, they are obviously one-sided, if they are correct at all. But even assuming that they are accurate, they show the unreasonableness of Lancashire in demanding a fixed quota of its exports to India, far higher than the quantity now exported. Yet it would not bind itself to purchase annually as much Indian cotton as it now purchases or purchased during

the last few years. Even Sir H. P. Mody has been constrained to observe that "there must be limits to the sacrifices demanded from the Indian textile interests," implying that impossible demands were placed before them. This point, however, can be discussed at greater length only when all the terms discussed are published. But we must once again strongly condemn the attempt made to create a split among the Indian advisers. By being a victim of such an attempt Sir Abdullah can benefit neither cotton interests, which he is supposed to safeguard, nor the country in general.

A Fallacy

It is a gross fallacy to assume there is a divergence between the interests of cotton growers and those of the textile industry. The indigenous industry absorbs the vast bulk of the cotton grown in the country. Compared with that the quantity exported to Lancashire is almost negligible. Even that small quantity is not guaranteed, but in return for its purchase, impossible concessions are expected from India. If these concessions are granted, it will be a blow both to India and Japan and the Indian cotton consumed by them will decrease. It is, therefore, a short-sided policy for the cotton growers of India to countenance the terms dictated by Lancashire. Their interests are best safeguarded by so developing the Indian textile industry that it can absorb all the cotton grown here. But the concessions demanded by Lancashire make such a development impossible. There is, however, the possibility of the Government of India submitting to the British demands, if only because they are a subordinate agent of the British Government. It is, therefore, desirable for national bodies like the Congress and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries to warn Government that the country will not tolerate any pact imposed upon it against its will.

"Lawlessness" In Palestine

Arab "terrorism," which, according to Reuters, has just "flared up" again is not confined to Jerusalem. A message, dated Wednesday last, says, "Lawlessness, experienced in Jerusalem yesterday was repeated at Haifa this morning when two Arabs were shot dead and two others were wounded on the outskirts of the town. Two Arab supernumerary constables were killed in an encounter with an armed band on the Hebron-Beersheba Road." We may deprecate the violence that has been resorted to by the Arabs although we are convinced that the two main

causes of it are grave provocation that the administration has frequently offered in cynically suppressing the Arabs and the removal of their leaders. But these outbreaks confirm two things: that the indignation of the Arabs is as nation-wide as it is deep and determined and that Britain is employing her military might ostensibly to check "lawlessness" and "terrorism" but really to beat down the resistance of the gallant but poor and resourceless Arabs to the rape of Palestine. These outbreaks condemn the arrogant designs and cynical methods of British Imperialism.

Boosting Federation

Speaking at a banquet of the Royal Asiatic Society, Lord Zetland indulged in one more panegyric on Federation, which will leave the people in this country singularly unimpressed. The Secretary of State for India patted himself on the back for having given unity to India which she never possessed. While common suffering has certainly strengthened the bonds of national unity, the credit which the British Government can claim for such a consummation is of the purely negative type. We are glad to know that His Lordship is con-

scious of the difficulties in the path of welding of the new democracies of British India and the ancient autocracies of the Indian States. This hybrid mating is the least of the numerous short-comings of the proposed Federal scheme. The fundamental objection is that the Government of India Act confers only a sham and spurious kind of autonomy, which national opinion in this country is determined to resist to the bitter end. The sooner the British Government realise this essential fact the better will it be for future Indo-British relations.

HINDUS IN HYDERABAD STATE

Some Ecclesiastical Statistics

(By Sayed Mohamed Ashan, B.A., LL.B.)
III.

Not only through education but in various other ways Government aims at regulating and harmonising the relations of different communities in the State. From the coffers of the State, 1,355 Hindus and 5,024 Muslims religious institutions receive aid in the shape of cash grants; while churches are allowed Rs. 14,760 annually for their maintenance. The income of scattered plots of land and mammoos dedicated to the maintenance of the Hindu temples or institutions goes upto Rs. 4,66,946 annually. Over and above this, there are entire villages consisting of Jagirs endowed both for Hindu and Muslim institutions. For instance a temple called Sita Ram Bagh situated in the City of Hyderabad has got a Jagir yielding an yearly income of Rs. 50,000. It would be interesting to record that nearly 125 Muslim institutions such as Mosques, Tombs etc. are managed by Hindus who hold ma'ash grants for their services, which are rendered by proxy. It will thus be seen that the State tries to protect and preserve all religious institutions in the State without trying to interfere with the religious performances of any creed. It seeks to ensure that the grants are applied to their legitimate purposes.

Ecclesiastical Machinery

Besides Royal grants, about 1,100 properties endowed by private individuals yielding an annual income of 3 1/2 lakhs have been registered by the Ecclesiastical Department which looks after their proper use. At the lowest stand the village patels who number 29,586, out of whom 27,310 are Hindus and 2,276 Muslims. Tahsildars, Taluqdars and Subedars, irrespective of their caste or creed, are vested with ecclesiastical powers. Above the Subedar, a bifurcation takes place administrative matters going to the Director, Ecclesiastical Department, while quasi-judicial cases go to the Nazim Aiyat. The Nazim Aiyat is selected from among the senior Revenue officers regardless of his caste or creed. During the last 8 years a Kayasth, a Brahmin and a Muslim sat successfully on the bench of the Aiyat Court, where the Hindu Nazim decides the rights of Muslim Mutawallis and the Muslim Nazim hears the cases of Pujaris. The appeals of the Nazim's decision are filed in what is known as the Aiyat Committee which consists of two members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice sitting on it as an ex-officio member. The decisions of these tribunals are enforced by the Ecclesiastical Department, whose non-communal constitution, as outlined above, inspires confidence among all right-thinking citizens.

Non-Communal Laws

As stated before, there are thousands of Royal grants in the shape of cash and lands to religious institutions, many of them being in writing. Intricate questions of law sometimes arise as to their interpretation and rules of succession under them. Therefore a volume of law grown up in the shape of Firmans, Gash-ties and rulings of the Aiyat Committee, which in Aiyat cases holds a position similar to that of a High Court. The most remarkable feature of this law is that it is non-communal and affects all grants equally. If the rule of succession is determined by personal law, since there is no adoption among Muslims, the rights of Muslim Mutawallis dying heirless escheat to Government, while under similar circumstances Hindu grants devolve on the adopted heir.

Religious Freedom For All

All religions are free to preach their tenets with this proviso that no person acts in a manner so as to hurt the feelings of others. With regard to all such activities, the State maintains a strictly impartial attitude. Were it not for this spirit of tolerance, the Christian population of Hyderabad would not have risen during the last 40 years from 21,000 to 153,000. Muslim preachers and Hindu pujaris are appointed to teach their co-religionists their respective tenets. Besides pujaries, 54 Shastris and 56 Bhajan preachers receive State grants.

The Moharrum and Dasera sometimes coincide. The former being an occasion of mourning.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5.)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

PRAGUE, May 20.

The session of the Council of the League of Nations, just ended has endorsed well the decadence of the Geneva institution, a decadence caused and indeed developed, not so much by the staying away from it or desertion of some important Powers, as by a weakness in fidelity to the ideas it was thought to uphold and consistency of attitude, displayed by some of the Powers within it. In this matter the role of Britain particularly has been prominent and of decisive significance. The statements of Lord Halifax, the principal British delegate at the last session of the League Council, especially his references to Abyssinia and Spain, reflected this in an unmistakable way.

They indicated England's concentration on a course of expediency with surrender of principles often and loudly professed. In practical terms the line depicted triumph of the tendency to determine attitudes to issues in Europe and nearer at hand, in a manner viewed as best fitted to secure British Empire interests, distant and dominantly outside Europe. A Swiss daily gave expression to this when it wrote the other day that London, when it talks of Prague, Berlin, Bucharest and Warsaw, has eyes really and greatly on Capetown, Delhi and Singapore. Haile Selassie's presence in the Council hall, states one paper, served as a strong and severe indictment. England's role at the last session of the League Council, seen from a wider angle, carried the impress of a keener pressure felt and added attention to the path of pleasing some of the aggressive States in ways thought as best suited to keep off their pressure touching vital or important Empire interests. Apart from an abandonment of moral considerations, the game also is not without the element of risk. Both, it would seem, reflect the strong and wide nature of the pressure being cast by forces of different and divergent character, taking into account drives for

new imperialist expansions or divisions and advance of the idea of self-determination that touch closely British Empire.

Franco-Italian

Conversations

Mussolini's speech of this week at Genoa, that has come for a good deal of attention in the European press, indicates that the Franco-Italian negotiations initiated a short while ago are not likely to have a very smooth or quick run. Italy has been careful to demonstrate a staying character of the "Rome-Berlin axis" greatly to enhance a bargaining power with France. But even stronger aid for the purpose is seen as extended by the Anglo-Italian Agreement. Mussolini in his speech has been careful not to stress the strength and speak of a stability of the Anglo-Italian Agreement and single out France for attack, much as Britain was singled out in a like manner a while back. Rome's move is to advance immediately the policy of assuring the victory of General Franco in Spain. The Italian dictator in his latest speech applauded Britain for a "correct" attitude in relation to the Spanish question, whereas that of France was condemned of partiality to Barcelona. Since Italy's attitude has been frankly revealed as one of active sympathy to General Franco, it would appear, the praise for Britain actually means a recognition of British policy in reality approaching near to the Italian. Germany is busy lending aid to an encouragement of Italian demands on France. Obviously Berlin sees in this a means to advance German policy in regard to Eastern Europe. The divergence in interests as affecting the latter between France and Germany, makes the advance of the aim of a Four Power Pact seen with favour by Chamberlain difficult.

The Czechoslovakian Issue

The Czechoslovakian issue, whereby it is now understood the

The League Meeting In Geneva

(From Our Own Correspondent)

question of German-Czechoslovak relations, remains in the fore-front of attention in Europe. Germany's effort is known to be in the direction of securing a hold on Czechoslovakia's policy, extending well to the foreign sphere. The minority issue is greatly used as a means towards this, and factor at the same time complicates the solution of the former and the attainment of good understanding between the two States. Above all, Germany is anxious to get Czechoslovakia to give up the agreement with the Soviet Union and Berlin in pushing up this demand is viewed as counting greatly on the reserve and distrust of important circles in London to the Soviet Union. The German press is seen as keeping a virulent campaign against Czechoslovakia. Articles in German papers like the "National Zeitung Angriff" and particularly one in a recent issue of the Westphalian "Landes Zeitung" go to very extreme extent in this matter, in sharp contrast to the restrained tone adopted by the Czechoslovak press on the whole. The Prague Government meanwhile has completed the announced new minority or rather nationality statute the terms of which are expected to be published in all probability before this month is over. This statute is considered as going a long way in meeting the demands of the minority in matters of local administration, cultural autonomy and proportional employment.

A Model Settlement

Normally it ought to serve as a model for the settlement of the minority question, for which no strict ethnographical settlement is possible in different parts of Europe. The reaction of the Hellenic Party representing the strongest organization of the German minority to this statute, as the Berlin correspondent of the London "Times" clearly suggests in the course of a report this week, is likely to depend upon the attitude of Germany.

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 2.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CHAMBERLAIN'S LOGIC

India is, of course, quite indifferent regarding Britain's domestic troubles in connection with her air defence matters. But it is interesting to note in the recent debate the British Prime Minister's partiality to obscurantists, provided they are good Tories. He stood by Lord Swinton, the ex-Air Minister, and his ways in spite of an almost nationwide outcry against both. He gave in only when he found that the scandal had produced signs of definite revolt even in his own party. But does he admit his mistake in spite of all the exposures and their sequel? He concedes the existence of "deficiencies." He declares his confidence in the ability of the present Air Secretary speedily to make up those deficiencies. And he urgently pleads that "what is wanted now is not digging up the past." All this is a conclusive admission of the faults of Lord Swinton. Yet with a complacent daring all his own, he affirms in the very next breath that the charges against Lord Swinton were based on ignorance. It is such a Prime Minister with whom Britain has been blessed

A WELCOME SETTLEMENT

It is most gratifying to note that the recent schism in the C. P. Ministry has been finally composed and the Ministers have assured the Congress party that they will henceforward work as a team. The Ministers deserve congratulations for thus amicably liquidating their differences. According to their statement, some of them were temperamental, some due to differences of outlook, and others involved questions of procedure regarding the internal working of the Ministry. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad also should be complimented for helping to end this unfortunate situation. But we do wish in future such differences, whether in C. P. or any other Congress Minis-

try, are locally settled by good-will and mutual adjustments instead of being sent to the Working Committee. At any rate every possible attempt must first be made in that direction. Then at least such disputes as only involve differences of temperament, outlook and procedure can be easily settled without any fuss and misunderstanding. However, all is well that ends well.

KENYA HIGHLANDS.

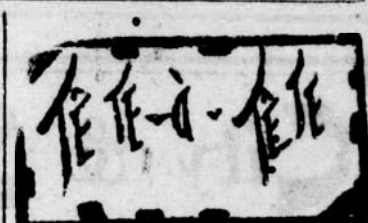
We heartily associate ourselves with the proposal made in the joint statement issued by the Rev. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Ishardas, one of the members of the East African Delegation which recently toured this country, for leading a strong deputaion to the British Colonial Secretary to protest against the proposed reservation of the Kenya Highlands for Europeans. This subject has been on the tapis for many years now and Indian settlers in the territory as also the African inhabitants themselves have strongly objected to this gross racial discrimination. It is regrettable that the Colonial office should have decided to persist in the original proposal, thus ignoring justice and fairplay. The assurance given by the authorities that the legal position would remain unchanged is bound to remain merely a paper safeguard, thus ultimately making the Highlands a White preserve. A deputaion composed of prominent leaders both from Kenya and this country will be useful in impressing upon the Colonial office the strength of Indian feeling on this question, thus avoiding subsequent bitterness and struggle. The Zambar incident has already clearly proved that India will no longer tolerate any encroachment upon the legitimate rights of her settlers abroad, and it is hoped that a similar struggle will not be allowed to subvert regarding the Kenya Highlands.

END THE SCANDAL

It is to be hoped that the efforts that are being made to stop the night sessions in the local cotton markets will prove successful. Frequent protests have been made against this system, which entails great hardships upon the clerks and subordinate staff. The very principle of night trading is utterly wrong, and it is really surprising that a go-ahead city like Bombay should have tolerated such a scandal so long. Better late than never, however, and we are glad to note that the authorities both of the East India Cotton Association and the Shri Mahajan Association are now agreeable to closing the night sessions. The Congress Government of Bombay is bound to take notice of this question in the near future. It will be, therefore, both graceful and diplomatic for the Associations concerned to take the initiative in the matter.

KITES!

The innocent pastime of Kite-flying has created a furore in Madras city. We read that this has been made an offence under the Madras City Police Act. It would be worth the trip to Madras to see a squad of policemen chasing a batch of boys intent on the capture of a 'out' kite. Which capture would be more thrilling—of the kite or the boys? And who would become the owner of that errant kite—the flying squad or the batch of the boys? More litigation? But jokes apart, a scene like the above in our streets would be enough to make our citizens sit up and exclaim—"The police." The police of Madras are fully justified in stopping such a nuisance. A crowd madly rushing after a kite would be the cause of many accidents and also of much dislocation of traffic. It would be in the interests of the kite-catchers themselves to be driven off the streets of a city; otherwise a happy sport would become a menace to life.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

An esteemed correspondent writes: I have liked immensely Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's broad cast (talk) in reply to a socialist. It was a slashing reply and is true to the letter. The restrained and dignified language added charm to it.

—Editorial in The "Leader" of Allahabad.

Bannu May 25.
Gangs of dacoits are reported to be out for mischief in South Waziristan. A.P.I.
The confirmation of the report has already been published vide the communique issued recently from Simla by our Defence Department.

Now we know why the Indo-British Textile talks failed. "In my opinion," says Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon "the unreasonable attitude of the Indian textile representatives was the cause of the negotiations."
The Ottawa Knight must now be created into a Lancashire Baronet, Amen!
By the way, what, we wonder, is the opinion of Mr. Jinnah about this opinion of his Muslim League Councillor?

"We sought, and to a large extent we have already been successful, to give the people (no, no, not singular, please) of India a unity that they never possessed before."
—Lord Zetland.

Yes, separate Electorates.

Talking of bringing British India and Indian India under the same "dome" Lord Zetland declared (we had almost said swore) that "no one could be more conscious than the Viceroy or himself of the difficulties" to be surmounted in achieving that "summe task."
Nor of the advantages of foisting "the ancient autocracies of the Indian States" on "the new democracies of British India."

"The differences among the Ministers of the Central Provinces have been composed and they have agreed to work in a spirit of comradeship."

How sad! In fact, how exasperatingly disappointing!

"Karachi, May 25.
Kats have destroyed an aerodrome specially constructed as a provisional landing ground at Mohul Bhim. A.P.I.
This opens up vista of interesting possibilities for the nations who are feverishly making defensive and offensive air preparations.

We are annoyed to notice that "Lawlessness" has spread from Jerusalem to Haifa.

It is too bad, this revolt of the Arabs. And we earnestly hope that a full division complete with aircraft complement etc. will be despatched to Palestine further to confirm the wholehearted support of the inhabitants to the Mandatory's decisions about their destinies.

At the funeral of the two Sudeten Germans, "Herr Henlein and all the German deputies were present as also German military attaches, who brought wreaths on behalf of Herr Hitler and Field Marshal Goering" (our italics).
This, of course, is no provocation but a positive gesture of the Nazis' unshakable determination for peace.

A British cargo steamer has been sunk in the Valencia harbour by seaplanes coming from Majorca.

What do you think, should be the realistic interpretation of this incident and consequent action?

Yes, you are right.

The only thing that ever caused an argument between the husband and wife was her dog.
Arriving home one evening he found his wife busily engaged in combing and brushing it.
"Look here," he cried, "are you using my comb on that dog?"
"Yes, dear," his wife returned sweetly, "but you needn't worry. I washed the comb first."

Shadow Scheme Has Not Produced Results

LABOUR'S ATTACK ON AIR POLICY

Govt. Accused Of Abandoning Objective Of Parity With Germany

LONDON, May 25. Proposing the Labour motion Mr. Hugh Dalton claimed that the recent political changes at the Air Ministry amounted to an admission by the Premier that all was not well there, and accordingly justified the demand for an enquiry which would, in these circumstances, he averred, strengthen the hands of the new Secretary for Air.

The enquiry, he explained, should cover aircraft production, quantitative and qualitative, including armament and equipment as well as internal organisation, of the Air Ministry. He envisaged an enquiry embracing also the proposals for a Ministry of Supply.

AIR PARITY ABANDONED. The case brought by Mr. Dalton in support of the motion—which was admittedly drawn from investigations of a private committee recently set up by the Opposition leader—included the contention that the British air power had fallen into inferiority compared with the German and that the Government had abandoned the objective of air parity proclaimed by Lord Baldwin.

He criticised the rate of production of aeroplanes and compared it with the country's capacity as evidenced by war time figures of 2,000 to 2,500 per month. There was disequilibrium in production between engines and air frames and the shadow scheme had not yet produced the results. Mr. Dalton also contended that he had evidence that there was not yet any shortage of skilled labour.

He spoke in general support of the proposals for a Ministry of Supply. The state of ground defence and in particular, the delays in production of 3.7-inch gun and organisation of balloon barrage scheme were also points in Mr. Dalton's case.

Sir Archibald Sinclair for the Liberals spoke in favour both of a Ministry of supply and of enquiry.

NO NEED NOW.

Mr. Winston Churchill who recalled he had long pressed for an enquiry into the state of air programme admitted that the appointment of a new Air Minister had altered the situation and he questioned the continued usefulness of an enquiry the object of which—to stimulate more vigorous action in future—had been achieved. He argued that Government had admitted a serious break-down in the programme which they would seek to remedy and about which he maintained they had in the past been misled so that they had misled the House. He regretted the resignation of Lord Swinton the acceptance of which he thought, was

LAST PEACE STRONGHOLD

Europe Must Stand By Czechoslovakia Says "Izvestia"

MOSCOW, May 26. Nobody has a doubt of Soviet's loyalty to treaty obligations, writes the "Izvestia" on the events in Czechoslovakia and expresses the opinion that tension exists despite a momentary lull. There is no guarantee that the "Fascist Aggressor" will not try full-scale tactics in the near future, and no concession by the Czechs will avert war, unless the Fascist aggressor is made to realise that Europe does not intend to sacrifice the one last peace stronghold, Czechoslovakia.—Reuter

Let Br. Observers Keep Watch!

BERLIN, May 26. "The Demand" is published by "Voelkischer Beobachter" that Britain should send a large number of dependable observers to the German Minekylex regions in Czechoslovakia for the purpose "of appreciating all dangers" in those regions where, declares the paper the danger is not over and tension is not removed.—Reuter.

To Minimise Risks Of Incidents

PARIS, May 26. Mr. William Strang, head of the Central Department Foreign Office, departed on a short visit to the continent and will call in Prague and Berlin to establish personal contact with British officials in the two capitals.

Government are also considering the feasibility of posting an observer in or near the Sudeten-Deutsche area with a view to minimising the risks of incidents.—Reuter.

REFUSED TO PAY TAX

His Conscience Did Not Allow Him To Pay For Armaments

LONDON, (By Air Mail). Mr. Robert Playfield, of Manor House, Hendon, will not pay his income-tax because his conscience will not allow him to give funds for armaments.

He stuck to his point at Wealdstone Petty Sessions here to-day and "thanked" the chairman of the magistrates, Mr. J. S. Hogg, when sent to prison for five days.

"I have recently been unemployed because I will not work on armaments manufactures," Mr. Playfield told the court.

"OBJECT TO MURDER" "I also object to the murder

It will be noted that the value of the average imports of Egyptian cotton into India during the last six years has been very much greater than the values of cloth and yarn exported by India to

Eucharistic Congress Opened

30,000 Pilgrims Reach Budapest To Attend Function

BUDAPEST, May 25. Over a hundred thousand gathered at 'Hero' Square this afternoon on the opening day of the Eucharistic Congress.

The Regent and Lady Horthy were welcomed at the Square by the Cabinet. The State and other dignitaries were clad in magnificent mediaeval robes. Thousands of priests in procession toured the square. Thirty thousand pilgrims have arrived from various provinces.

Hitherto there have been only a few visitors from British Empire.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION SOCCER TOURNAMENT

GLASGOW, May 25. In the Empire Exhibition Soccer Tournament Celtic drew with Sunderland after extra time. Neither side scored.

The replay will take place tomorrow when play goes on till a definite result is reached.—Reuter.

PRESENTATION PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Ceremony Of Individual Courtesy Given Up

LONDON, May 25. The first "presentation party" was held at the Buckingham Palace this evening. Twelve hundred guests, including 800 women in ordinary evening dress met in full-dress uniforms.

Instead of each woman making individual courtesy the entire company made obeisance when Their Majesties accompanied by the Earl of Cromer entered. The King wore the uniform of the Chief of Air Force and the Queen a gown with a silver lace, magnificent tiara, and a necklace of rubies and diamonds.—Reuter.

and starvation of the wonderful people in Spain.

The Chairman: Have you been to Spain?—No.

Playfield, a single man earning £3 10s. a week, added: "I am a God-fearing man who will not assist in murder. I will not pay income-tax when 15s. in the £ goes to pay for armaments."

As he went down to the cells he called "Good day to you, sir; some day we will hear the verdict."

the Egyptian market. If the total trade figures are examined (vide Tables IV and V below), it will be noted that India regularly imports more from Egypt than she exports to that country:

TABLE IV
Total value of merchandise imported from Egypt.
1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38
(11 months only)

Lakhs of Rs. 95 68 167 153 195 275

TABLE V
Total value of merchandise exported to Egypt.
1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38
(11 months only)

Lakhs of Rs. 109 115 125 124 133 130

MARKETING DIFFICULTIES
The development of a large export market is essential to the Cotton Textile Industry of this country, if India is to maintain her position as a cotton producing country. The cotton goods exported from India to Egypt consist almost exclusively of yarn and cloth produced wholly from Indian short staple cotton, and these goods do not compete with goods produced from Egyptian cotton. A diminution in India's exports of cotton piecegoods and yarn to Egypt as a result of the revised duties will, therefore, still further accentuate the grave difficulties which have recently arisen in marketing certain of the lower grades of Indian cotton.

In view of the balance of trade position as between Egypt and India as set out in Tables IV and V, and having regard to the above considerations, my Committee consider it most desirable, and would request, that the Government of India should immediately enter into negotiations for a restoration of the old position in regard to the import duties on goods of Indian manufacture.

DUTIES DOUBLED
The new Egyptian duties are more than double the old duties in the classes of goods which in-

YET ANOTHER PROTEST

Germany Complains Of Frontier Infringement By Czechs.

BERLIN, May 25.

A sharp protest has been ordered by Herr Von Ribbentrop against alleged fresh violations of the German Frontier by Czechoslovak planes. It is stated that in addition to three frontier violations, already reported, by Czech aeroplanes in the past 24 hours, a fourth case has just come to light. A Czech aeroplane yesterday flew over the German frontier West of Eger at Schindling, which is about two miles from the frontier. The machine was a bi-plane armed with machine-gun and contained two pilots. Later the machine was seen over the village, Waldsassen, about four miles from the frontier flying very low. The occupants were evidently engaged in observation of the country and there could be no question of the pilot having lost his way, as the frontier line could easily be picked up here.

It is added the German population in the frontier area, which is entirely without troops is very perturbed and excited by the daily frontier infringements. A German report says that the whole of Sudeten German territory is packed with troops, who have advanced to within a few yards from the border. It is claimed in German circles that concentrations on the border of Sudeten German territory do not help to reassure the population, specially as no such measures are taken on the German side.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST INCREASED TARIFFS

The Cairo correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:

One of the most regrettable features of the dispute over the recent increase in the tariffs on cotton piecegoods is the attitude adopted by the vernacular press. No attempt has been made to discuss the subject from an economic point of view. Instead, the writers have played upon national sentiment by suggesting that Britain is trying to blackmail Egypt into surrender. They say, if independence cannot work out its own fiscal policy without interference from other countries? Egypt must stand firm as a national industry is at stake.

The suggestion that Lancashire may seek her requirements of long-staple cotton elsewhere is dismissed as an idle threat since they believe that Egyptian cotton is indispensable. And if it came to the worse they could develop the domestic textile industry to such an extent that they could develop the domestic textile industry to such an extent that they could consume the bulk of the crop and supply the whole of the Near East with the products. This last suggestion is undoubtedly Egypt's ambition but no mention is made of possible pitfalls; only roseate pictures of what industrial Egypt can achieve. As one critic has observed, "the local factories have their propaganda very well organised; they advertise in the newspapers, which almost invariably reflect the views of the advertisers."

It is unfortunate, however that they should seek this line of defence, for the Egyptians have an almost exaggerated sense of amour propre. As was discovered in the long years of political negotiations, any suggestion that terms were being dictated automatically led to failure, but once it was brought home to the Egyptians that only an alliance with Britain could save them from the imperialistic ambitions of another Power, the treaty became a mere morality. Therefore, the idea that Britain is once again dictating terms, which the Arab newspapers are trying to make their readers believe, only tends to stiffen resistance and to make a satisfactory settlement impossible. It should be added that economics as a subject are rarely dealt with by the vernacular press. With one or two exceptions journalism has not yet reached the European standard and there is no encouragement for qualified people to contribute articles since copyright does not exist.

In the present case, however, a valuable antidote has been provided by a series of leading articles in the "Egyptian Gazette," suggesting an inquiry into the subject of the local textile industry, which has found an echo not only in several other Euro-

How Moscow Looks At Czech Crisis

England And France Will Be Responsible If Germany Attacks Czechoslovakia

MOSCOW, May 26. In the event of a German attack on Czechoslovakia the direct responsibility, therefore, will fall on the British and French Governments, declares the official Communist organ "Pravda".

Press comment generally intimates that the Soviet has decided to maintain a policy of watchful waiting.—Reuter.

GERMANY WARNS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BERLIN, May 26. It is understood that the German protest to Prague declared that the German Government considered the repeated Czech infringements of the frontier intolerable and formally demanded that they cease immediately. The German authorities express

OAKS ACCEPTORS WITH JOCKEYS

LONDON, May 26.

The following are Oaks acceptors with jockeys:—
Betagain (Jones), Slyabess (Weston), Nightbird (Lowrey), Sweetcorn (Nevett), Solarflower (Perryman), Rockfel (Sammy-wragg), Lady Noel (Sibbritt), Shrewd Second (Semblat), Ocean-base (Beary), Stafaralla (Harry-wragg), Croixdefeu (Gordon Richards), Rattoo (Maher), Radiant (Smirke), Bonnet (E. Smith), Joyce W. (No Jockey), Knolesstar (Marshall).—Reuter's Special.

40/1 Troon, taken offered.

40/1 Tahir Unbreakable offered.

45/1 taken.

50/1 Caveman Halcyon Gift, offered.

50/1 Blandstar.

60/1 Chateaufort, taken offered.

60/1 Whalad, offered.

80/1 Licence, taken offered.

100/1 Caerleoptic Slipon Seventh Wonder, offered.—Reuter.

CLOSING SCORES IN FIRST CLASS CRICKET

LONDON, May 26.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the first-class cricket matches commenced yesterday:—

Derbyshire vs. Lancashire: Derby 339 (Rhodes 53) Lancashire 358 for 9 (Iddon 92 Oldfield 50).

Oxford University vs. Glamorgan: Glamorgan 159 (Pershke 64/6) and 139 for 5 (Daidavies 62) Oxford 168.

Somerset vs. Sussex: Sussex 135 (Wellard 64/40) and 28 for nil. Somerset 137 (Jimcornford 4/50).

Surrey vs. Gloucester: Surrey 334 (Fishlock 96, Brown 62) Gloucestershire 183 for 3 Hammond (not out) 79.

Cambridge University vs. Essex: Cambridge 218 and 181 for three (Gibb 72, Yardley (not out) 89) Essex 385 (Wilcox 95, Nichols 66, Peter Smith (not out) 50 Wild 5/96).—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEAT FRANCE IN SOCCER

PARIS, May 26.

Sixty-thousand saw England beat France by four goals to two in a soccer match.

Broome scored for England in the fifth minute. Jordan equalised. Then Drake in the 35th minute scored for England but Nicolas equalised in the 36 minute. Drake then netted again just before half-time.

At half-time England led by three goals to two Bastin got the fourth goal near the end from a penalty kick. It was a good game.

The Frenchmen were speedy but the Englishmen were cleverer. They gave a wonderful exhibition in the second-half and should have scored many times but they were thwarted by the French Goal-keeper. England have concluded their continental tour with this match.—Reuter.

BRITISH AIR MISSION SAILS FOR AMERICA

NEW YORK, May 25.

The British air mission sailed by "Queen Mary". The spokesman refused to disclose any details of the report.—Reuter.

Cotton Exports From India To Egypt

Millowners' Association Protest Against Increased Duties

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association has sent the following letter to the Commerce Secretary to the Government of India:

"I am directed to enclose for the information of the Government of India a statement showing the rates of duties on cotton piecegoods and cotton yarn imported into Egypt from other countries. These rates of duties came into force on 10th April, 1938, by virtue of a decree issued by the Egyptian Government. I am also enclosing particulars of the import duties on the more important classes of piecegoods and yarn in force previously. As the Government of India must be aware the Indian Cotton Industry has for a number of years been attempting to build up an export trade in yarn and piecegoods, and latterly some little progress has been achieved in Egypt. The exports of piecegoods and yarn to Egypt during the last six financial years are as under:

TABLE I
Quantity and Value of Cotton Piecegoods exported to Egypt.
(Figures in thousands)

1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38
(11 months only)

Yds. 3 4 13 394 13,307 22,464
Rs. 1 1 2 70 22.44 38.58

TABLE II
Quantity and Value of Yarn exported to Egypt.
(Figures in thousands)

1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38
(11 months only)

Lbs. 529 262 164 435 645 1,033
Rs. 266 146 90 237 372 549

During the same period, India has been importing large quantities of Egyptian cotton for the production of fine count yarns.

TABLE III
Quantity and value of Raw Cotton imported from Egypt.
1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38
(11 months only)

Tons. 9,135 6,068 16,911 15,484 18,546 26,254
Lakhs of Rs. 78 53 155 141 184 263

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Congress High Command Must Move

Allegations Against Bijapur Congress City Fathers

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, May 26. The Municipal Borough elections were contested by the Congress Party in August last, and out of the 24 elected seats it captured 12. But all the nominations went to the Congress, thus giving the party a majority. It was at this juncture that erstwhile opponents of the Congress, including even those who opposed the official Congress candidates, jumped at once into the Congress fold to gain their own ends.

It is these persons who, till yesterday were confirmed communalists, have all of a sudden put on Congress costumes and are masquerading under false colours. It is these persons about whom the Congress Party and the Civil Board ought to have been more careful and cautious.

ELECTION PLEDGE BROKEN. The Congress Party at the time of contesting election, had pledged itself to effect retrenchment in the top heavy administration as well as the reduction of octroi and other taxes. But it came as a shock to the people when a resolution recommending grant of Rs. 12,000 to Assistant Engineer, Mr. Adke, as an honorarium in addition to his usual monthly pay was adopted. "Karnatak Vaibhav", a local Kannad weekly, raised a finger of protest against this resolution on the ground that the resolution was quite contrary to the spirit of the Congress Election Manifesto.

RETRENCHMENT. A committee consisting of seven members was appointed by a resolution to consider ways and means of retrenchment. But this Committee came to loggerheads over some points, and it was whispered in some quarters that there were breezes and passages-at-arms between the members of the committee and the chairman. Under such circumstances the committee could not function harmoniously, and each member was asked to submit his proposals separately.

According to this agreement, three members of the committee gave an agreed report. The report 'inter alia' recommends at the outset prevention of waste and removal of superfluous and redundant staff. The report also suggests reduction in lighting expenses and the School Board Budget. It has also recommended abolition of Assistant Engineer's post and compulsory retirement of the present Chief Officer.

DRASTIC CUTS ADOPTED. Besides these and other minor

things, the report recommends a 8 per cent. cut in salaries of the Municipal employees. It has also appended a revised statement detailing therein the new proposed scales of pay. This report was unfortunately shelved, and more drastic cuts have been adopted instead by the Municipality.

Before resorting to the cuts, it was not even shown that the demands of the city could not be met from other sources. It is no sound common sense to forego a substantial income from the just taxes from the rich and moneyed classes. The Municipality has recently resolved to reduce the rates of Water-meter rent by 50 per cent. This has meant a loss of revenue to the Municipality to the extent of Rs. 5,000 annually. This class of taxes falls only on rich persons as only those who own big chawls and other buildings fetching substantial rents have to pay meter rents. The reduction of meter rent affords no relief to poor rate-payers.

MUTUAL BARGAINING. The salary cuts on the one hand and the meter rate reduction on the other hand are clear indications of the haphazard nature of the Municipal administration. It is unfortunate that the Congress Party in the Municipality has shut its eyes to the more urgent necessity of reducing the heavy Octroi rates of the house tax.

One more instance of bargaining is afforded by the fact that the attention of all the members is riveted on the election of the Chairman to the School Board. It is reliably understood that the chairmanship is to be shared by two councillors, each occupying the position for one year and a half. Even then the dispute is not fully settled. It is rumoured that trouble is brewing again in the Congress Party as to who should first occupy the chair.

The proportion of Mukadams to the number of coolies employed in Bhutni Dam work, is appallingly high. It is said that there is a Mukadam for every three or four coolies.

It is understood that though this fact was brought to the notice of the new Overseer no step has been taken to reduce the number of the Mukadams.

From the foregoing facts, it may clearly be seen that something is rotten in the Congress Party in the Bijapur Municipality. The Congress High Command should exercise greater vigilance on these bodies and prevent the fair name of Congress from being spoiled.

NEW BELGIAN CABINET

Socialist Influence Stronger

M. Spaak, the Foreign Minister in the last Cabinet (writes the Brussels Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week) has formed the new Government with a speed which is in striking contrast with the long-drawn-out crisis which preceded the formation of the last Cabinet. The new Premier succeeded in this because of a drastic change in the traditional procedure according to which the Cabinet-maker had to negotiate all details of personnel and of programme with the numerous leaders of all Parliamentary groups on whose support he counted. M. Spaak decided to select himself the whole Ministerial team in such a way as might reasonably be expected to be acceptable to all the parties concerned but without asking for their previous consent.

The Cabinet thus formed seems certainly no worse than its predecessor, but it remains, of course to be seen whether it will receive the approval of all the coalition parties when it meets the Chamber. That is considered most likely, but it is rumoured that if the Government is defeated Parliament will be immediately dissolved and general elections held.

The last Cabinet was not defeated in the Chamber, but its resignation became inevitable because the Conservative sections of the Catholic and Liberal parties, which had several Ministers in the Cabinet, opposed a vote of confidence in the Government. Nominally the quarrel turned on the financial proposals, but actually the Conservatives had for some time past been openly de-

SNIPING IN NORTH WAZIRISTAN

SIMLA, May 26. As the result of the pressure brought to bear on the Bahli Mahsud for an attack made by the members of that tribe on scouts at Bargal Sar on April 13, Jirga was held at Ladha on May 22, says a Press communique. The Jirga assured Government representatives that Mullah Sher Ali, who led the attack, and his followers had been expelled from their country. The tribe further undertook neither to help nor harbour the Fagir of Ipi and Sher Ali or their followers in future.

No settlement on similar lines has yet been effected with Maddakhel. Periodical sniping of posts chiefly in the North Waziristan Agency, still continues; but no casualties have been suffered. There has been a decrease in the number of bomb outrages during the last fortnight due, no doubt, to measures that have been taken to counter this form of activity. On the night of May 22 a bomb exploded on Railway lines, six miles from Bannu. A train was delayed four hours.—A.P.

manding the cutting down of the Socialist influence in the Government.

Judged by this standard the Spaak Cabinet will hardly be more palatable to the Conservatives, for Socialist influence in the Government will actually be stronger than hitherto. Finance, it is true will again be in the safe keeping of a Conservative banker. But not only will the Premiership be handed over to a Socialist for the first time in Belgian history, but the same applies to the important Ministry of the Interior, which controls both the State police and local government, and which has continuously been held by the Catholics for over half a century.

'BON VOYAGE' TO JAWAHAR

Allahabad Public Entertain Leader On Eve Of His Departure For West

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 26. On the eve of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's departure for Europe, a representative party was given to him this evening which was attended by nearly 200 Congress leaders, workers and other distinguished citizens of Allahabad.

Among those present were Sjt. Tandon, the Speaker of the U.P. Assembly, Mr. R. N. Basu, Chairman of the Municipal Board and Mr. Vyas, Executive Officer, Mr. Padamkant Malaviya, Mr. Keshavlal and local press representatives.

After the guests have been treated to refreshments Sjt. Purshotamdas Tandon rose to wish 'bon voyage' to the distinguished leader. Sjt. Tandon said, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Europe would be very useful at this juncture. It was true that the solution of the world problem to-day was inevitably linked with freedom of India but a more important question was to place before the world, essentially Indian method with its cultural background for the solution of world's problems. Sjt. Tandon alluded to the main philosophy of the Gita embodied in the doctrine of "non-attachment" and sacrifice which the world badly needed to cure its present ills. Sjt. Tandon hoped that Pandit Jawaharlal's visit would divert world's attention to this aspect of India's contribution to world peace.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru replying said he was not going to Europe for the sake of his health. He was indeed quite healthy. He wanted to see his daughter no doubt, but that too was not the main reason. Pt. Jawaharlal thought Indian politicians, at least some of them could profitably visit foreign countries. They could thus study the currents and cross-currents of foreign politics from a close range.

Pt. Jawaharlal said it was undoubtedly true that India had set a good example to Europe by her non-violent struggle for freedom. He would try to acquaint the people in Europe with correct Indian ideology and methods to achieve freedom.

The gathering then dispersed. Earlier, Pt. Jawaharlal was garlanded by representatives of several institutions, e.g., District Congress Committee, Town Congress Committee, Municipal Board, etc.

Pt. Jawaharlal looked very cheerful. His tour is likely to extend for four months during which time, he will visit England, Germany, France and probably some other countries. He has probably received an invitation from the Spanish Republicans to visit Spain.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN HYDERABAD

Scheme Of Vernacularisation To Be Taken Up

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) By Mail. It is reliably learnt that the Nizam's Government have recently sanctioned a scheme whereby the medium of instruction for girls up to the middle stages shall be in their own mother-tongue, namely, Telugu, Canarese and Marathi in respective areas.

This scheme of vernacularisation has been taken up owing to the persistent demands by the public, especially by the women's association who, time and again put forward various proposals and passed several resolutions demanding a change in the medium of instruction and also in the curriculum in vogue for the girls.

It is stated that when the scheme is put into operation it will necessitate running of preliminary classes in Headquarters of Districts where it is likely that bi-lingual system consisting of Urdu and as well local vernaculars might be introduced. In the Hyderabad City, classes will have to be run in as many as five languages and the Education Department has been asked to make the necessary suggestion to bring this scheme of vernacularisation into force at the earliest.

PRIZES FOR IMPROVED FIELD IMPLEMENTS

In March 1935 the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research invited applications for the award of prizes for improvements in field implements and appliances. 21 entries were received which were examined by a Committee.

Three selected entries were put to practical test under working conditions and it has been decided

Mahasabha To Consider Unity Talks

Agenda For Meeting At Nasik

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, May 26. The present political situation of the country, particularly Bose-Jinnah talks on a communal settlement, will be discussed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha to be held at Nasik on May 28 and 29.

The examination of the position of Hindus in various provinces after the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy and the recent attack on dindus in Hyderabad (Deccan) will form important subjects of discussion at the meeting which will 'inter alia' consider the proposed amendment to the Mahasabha Constitution.—United Press.

AND NOW STENOGR. CONFERENCE

Mr. Santanam Asks Typists To Organize Profession

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 26. A plea to organise a conference of typists and stenographers and formulate standards for the profession was made by Mr. K. Santanam, M.L.A. (Central), who presided over the anniversary celebration of a Typewriting Institute at Purasawalkam.

Mr. Santanam felt that Government should take up the matter and provide proper training for young men. Proceeding he said that typists and shorthand writers had to work through a retractory medium—English. The technical institutes should teach the Vernacular which was their mother-tongue, English which was the language of international correspondence and Hindi. They should all make themselves the centres of propaganda of the idea of a common script for the country, probably the Roman script.

Mr. Santanam concluded that he would not be surprised if a time soon came when Government and every business concern insisted on the cultivation of these arts as the minimum qualification for any employee. That would conduce to efficiency.—United Press.

AGAINST FASCIST AGGRESSION

Oxford Union Decides To Fight

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 13 (By Mail.) Oxford Union reversed its famous "no fight" resolution last night—with a qualification. By 99 votes to 58, the House approved a motion that—

"This House advocates an alliance of the peaceful nations, and would be willing to fight for such an alliance against Fascist aggression."

Two guest speakers from France and two from the United States took part in the debate.

It was in February, 1933, that the Oxford Union caused a storm in certain sections of the community throughout the British Empire by voting that—

"This House will in no circumstances fight for its King and country."

The voting was 275 for, 153 against. Later 275 white feathers were sent anonymously to the president of the union, and 20 or 30 undergraduates seized the minute book by night, and tore out the page recording the resolution. The motion was put again at the union meeting on March 2, 1933. It was carried by a majority of 364-702 for 138 against.

AGRI COMMUNITY CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 26. A general Conference of the Agri community chiefly residing in Kolaba and Thana Districts is to be held in Bombay on June 4 and 5.

Rao Sahab Khade, late assistant manager of the Government Central Press is elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Balam Ram Dnyanadeo Thakur, Chairman of the Mulund Notified Area Committee is elected President.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee invites resolutions and suggestions before the 1st of June at his place at Son. Bombay.

ed to award two silver medals, one to Ch. Karam Rasul, B.Sc. of the Punjab Agricultural College Lyallpur, for his automatic drills for sowing cotton and one to Mr. B. N. Sarkar, Senior Marketing Officer, Bihar, for his "Sukhada" attachment.

HINDUS IN HYDERABAD STATE

(Continued From Page 6)

for Muslims and the latter one of rejoicing for the Hindus, the question of regulating them in a manner calculated to avoid friction has been rather important. Eighty-seven years ago, when such an occasion arose, it was decided that in the interests of public peace there should be no music at certain places under certain conditions. Fifty-four years ago a similar contingency arose. Government appointed a committee of four jagirdars, three Hindus and one Muslim, which upheld the previous practice that holds good even to-day.

Music and Processions. The rules relating to religious processions, which were sanctioned by Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, lay down that police must be previously intimated to as regards the routes of procession. They aim at preventing conflicts and are based on the same spirit of tolerance which permeates other legislation of the kind. The orders for stopping music before mosque were promulgated forty years ago and modified greatly by a committee consisting of Mr. Armstrong, who was then Director General of Police, Justice Giri Rao, Raja Bahadur Venkatram Reddy, the then Commissioner of Police, Raza Nawaz Jung, Subedar, and Zulcar Jung, Home Secretary. This committee laid down that within a distance of forty paces from the mosque the playing of music in houses and other places of worship should be stopped at stipulated periods, the rule applying to all religions.

The construction of all places of worship is also subject to previous sanction so that occasions for conflicts may be eliminated. It has happened that permission has been denied for mosques or temples in the interest of public peace. The mosque near Amera Motor Garage was converted into a school and library as it was too close to a temple. Similarly a Muslim Idgah which was too close to a Sikh Gurdwara was shifted to another place in Nanded. During the decade ended 1344 F. permission was granted to construct 166 new temples and to repair 885 old ones. Besides numerous churches, sixteen thousand temples and 4000 mosques are flourishing in the Dominions. A few years ago, a dispute broke out between the Muslims and the Sikhs relating to the boundaries of Maltekri Nanded Gurudwara within the Dominions, which is looked upon by the whole Sikh community of India as its most sacred place.

The State invited Mr. Justice Cumming from Bengal to settle the same, so that the decision may inspire confidence in the Sikh community of the whole of India. He decided the case against Muslims and his decision was enforced. The corpse of a Muslim saint was exhumed and buried elsewhere. These are the ways and methods adopted in the State to settle the communal disputes.

Out of deference to the sentiments of his Hindu subjects, His Exalted Highness has commanded that there shall be no cow sacrifice on Bakr Id occasions.

An Appeal To Gurukula Lovers

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 26. Sir H. P. Mody has issued the following statement:—Sir Abdulla Haroon has thought it fit to charge the Indian Textile representatives with taking up an unreasonable attitude during the negotiations with the Lancashire delegation. I am not at liberty to disclose the precise nature of the concessions which the textile interests in this country were prepared to make in order to achieve a settlement in the larger interests of India. All I can say is that the charge is grossly unfair, and if Sir Abdulla were not obsessed with the point of view of the interests he was representing the conference he might have known that the facts were exactly the contrary.

The representatives of the textile industry were filling a very difficult role. They had gone to Simla with the knowledge that sacrifices would be demanded of them, and they were willing to make them, if they felt convinced that the rest of the agreement was for the benefit of India. There must be limits, however, to what can be expected of the textile interests, and it was inevitable that the concessions that they were prepared to make should fall short of the expectations with which the Lancashire delegation came out.

If, before the visit of the delegation was decided upon, the textile interests in this country had been consulted, there would have been no room for any misunderstanding or disappointment and the negotiations might have taken place on a more realistic basis.—A. P.

Punjab Assembly By-election Surprise. LAHORE, May 26. An interesting situation has

Income-Tax Department Tightens Loopholes

Three Crores Extra Revenue: Tax Dodgers' Devices

How, but for the vigilance of the Income-tax Department, the public exchequer would have been poorer by about Rs. 3 crores is revealed in the annual report of the administration of the Department in India for 1936-37 just published.

Nearly 64,000 new assesses were discovered during the year while about 34,000 have been removed from the register of the Department.

Attempts at evasion of income-tax continued during the year, and if the reports made by the assesses had been accepted as correct, a sum of over Rs. 2,85,00,000 or about 25.4 per cent of the actual revenue assessed on these persons would have been lost.

Various devices for evasion of tax such as double set of accounts, false totals, false purchase figures, under-valuation of stocks, suppressed sales, etc. were all resorted to by the assesses and detected by the Department.

TAX-DODGERS' RUSES.

Here are a few examples:—An assessee returned a loss of Rs. 719 but on examination of his accounts, it was found that he had been habitually concealing his income by various devices and escaping adequate assessment for some years. His income was finally ascertained to be Rs. 55,283 and the Income-tax Officer imposed a penalty of Rs. 5,000 in addition to the tax.

An assessee dealing in cloth filed a balance sheet which tallied to the fraction of a pie. On a closer scrutiny, it was discovered that the balance sheet prepared was a bogus one, as several accounts were found missing. The accounts were then checked in minute details, and the totals of the cloth account were found to be completely wrong. After strenuous efforts copies of assessee's accounts in the books of several merchants were obtained and several omissions were discovered. Concealment was proved and an assessment was made on an income of Rs. 18,448 as against Rs. 3,121 returned by the assessee. A penalty of Rs. 1,200 was imposed. A silk-yarn dealer and money-lender tried to conceal his in-

come by entering partial transactions in his books. He went to the length of entering bogus cash purchases. Figures of purchases and sales were collected from the accounts of local dealers which exposed the fraud of the assessee. Assessments for 1935-36 and 1936-37 were made on incomes of Rs. 12,251 and Rs. 23,024 respectively and penalties amounting to Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,500 were imposed.

EVASION PENALISED.

Regular and systematic concealment was made for a number of years by an assessee dealing in Benares cloth. After strenuous efforts, definite instances of omissions of sales from the accounts of the assessee's customers were collected. It was also found that the purchases were inflated. Called upon to explain, the assessee could not give any satisfactory explanation and as the accounts were proved to have been fabricated for income-tax purposes, they were rejected and assessment made on an income of Rs. 51,423 against Rs. 12,440 shown by him. Ultimately the assessee got off on payment of Rs. 5,000.

FIFTEEN CRORES COLLECTED. The total demand for income-tax and super tax for the year was about Rs. 18-1/2 crores which after allowance is made for refunds, gave a net demand of over Rs. 16 crores. The net collection during the year was about Rs. 15 crores. The corresponding figures for the previous years were Rs. 20-1/2 crores, Rs. 13 crores and Rs. 17 crores respectively.

Considering the abolition of tax on "low incomes", i.e., incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,990 and the reduction in the surcharge from 16th to 11th of the tax, collection during the year was not unsatisfactory.

As income-tax is levied on the income, profits or gains earned in the previous year, the figures of assessment and collection are normally a reflex of the trade conditions in the year for which assessment is made. Based on a study of the figures for the year 1937, a useful summary is given in the report of the economic conditions in different provinces during the preceding year.

'GROSSLY UNFAIR CHARGE'

Mody's Answer To Sir Abdulla Haroon

(From Our Correspondent.)

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Punjab Assembly By-election Surprise. LAHORE, May 26. An interesting situation has

arisen in connection with the by-election to the Punjab Assembly from the Lyallpur-Jhang general constituency.

To-day the District Magistrate who held the scrutiny rejected all the three nominations on technical grounds. Mr. Mathradas' nomination was rejected on the ground that the constituency was wrongly mentioned while those of Mr. Devraj Sethi (Congress) and Mr. Jagannath, an alternative Congress nominee, were also rejected on similar grounds necessitating a fresh notification to be made announcing the future dates.—United Press.

IS THE HEAT SAPPING YOUR STRENGTH ?

WINCARNIS will set you up!

Socialists' Entry Into Congress

Acharya Kripalani Calls It A Move To Annex Strategic Positions In Another Party

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, writes in "Congress Socialist":—

There has been going on for some time a very interesting and illuminating controversy in the columns of the "Congress Socialist" and on the socialist platform. The controversy is whether the joint front which perhaps existed between the Marxian socialist in India should continue or should come to an end. The controversy, as everything else connected with socialism in India, is of foreign origin. It is even foreign inspired. Here it was initiated by an article contributed to the columns of "Congress Socialist" by Mr. Masani under the title "A Lesson from France."

Mr. Masani pointed out that the General Secretary of the Communist International, Dimitroff, has declared that the "touchstone of checking sincerity and honesty" of any working class organisation or party, is their attitude with regard to the Soviet Union. He is not a real friend of the Union, who does not accept without reserve its form of dictatorship, its Stalinist Constitution or if again one does not approve the sentencing of the Bolsheviks who are alleged to have become its enemies, the Trotskyists and Bhukharinists agents of fascism. Whoever does not believe in all this is to be considered an enemy of peace, democracy, the working-class and socialism.

EUROPE GIVES CUE.

To this Mr. Masani says the Socialist Executive in France have taken objection. They declared that they must study facts and must not surrender their freedom of thought for the benefit of any Government. They also charge the Communist Party with "repeated attempts to entice members away from the Socialist organisation in contravention of the undertakings given and confirmed" and there are systematic attacks on the comrades of the Socialist Party.

What is happening in Europe in the Socialist groups must necessarily affect these groups in India, for, as it is well-known, the latter take their inspiration and their cue from Europe.

Mr. Masani says "Even without Dimitroff's manifesto there were insuperable obstacles in building up a united revolutionary Socialist Party in India at present. Dimitroff has made the immediate realisation of unity doubly impossible." What Mr. Masani says can mean only one thing that the 'Reds' in India are Moscow inspired and accept its discipline. While the C. S. P. is equally inspired by the Socialist Party outside and tries to fall in line with its decisions. For the Socialist who believes that the Indian battle is being fought in foreign lands, in Ethiopia and Spain, and Indian Swaraj will be accomplished there such an attitude is understandable. They may therefore be excused if they try to reproduce not only European parties but even European party squabbles here.

After the dissolution of the French united front Mr. Masani has realised and he wants his Party to realise that "those who belong to another organisation with its own discipline cannot be allowed inside the fold of the C. S. P." He therefore wants his central organisation to take action on the lines suggested by the Gujerat and the Bombay branches. Their resolution says "Consistently with its character as a Marxist Socialist Party and even in the interest of the development of the united front itself it cannot permit the presence in its ranks of any comrades owing allegiance or loyalty to any other group or its discipline and therefore asks and authorises the Executive Committee to call upon the members of the 'Red Group' or any other group to resign from the Party and to take all other steps that may be necessary to secure their exclusion from the Party." This driving away of the 'Reds' from the party is supposed to be in the interests of the United Front itself.

ZAEHER'S REPLY.

To the position taken up by Mr. Masani and the bulk of his party some members have taken exception. Mr. Zaheer as a spokesman of this group has replied to Mr. Masani and his thesis. (Every opinion put forward by a socialist is a thesis). The reply to Mr. Masani is in the characteristically old Testament and Marxian style. What the General Secretary Dimitroff is alleged by Mr. Masani to have said is disputed. Mr. Zaheer thinks that for the French social democrats who want their freedom of judgment against the

General Secretary it is enough to mention the history of social democracy to realise the true nature of their demand. "The entire school of German revisionists led by Bernstein, the Austro-Marxists, the Fabians, the British Constructive Socialists, the Mensheviks, in fact all the traitors to Marxism, all those responsible for the betrayal of socialism during the Great War and of its defeat in Western Europe during post-War years take refuge under this theory. These are the spiritual ancestors of many of the leaders of the Socialist Party in France." The conclusion from this of Mr. Zaheer is quite clear. The Congress Socialists if they line up with the French reactionaries will be in the category of such notorious traitors as are enumerated above. Of course when Socialists use the word "Traitor" they use it objectively. No subjective value is attached to any adjective except to such that are used by the opponents of socialism against it and its members.

Mr. Zaheer further says "freedom of criticism is alright but no true socialist to-day can be allowed the slandering of the U. S. S. R. and of giving support under the specious plea to Trotskyists who have organised railway, mine and factory accidents resulting in the loss of life of scores of honest workmen in the U. S. S. R. and the destruction of Socialist property on a large scale; who have made themselves the tools of German and Japanese fascism; who have treacherously bartered away enormous pieces of Socialist territory to fascist marauders; who have worked for the restoration of capitalist Hell in Workers' Paradise." So evidently by his advocacy to drive away the 'Reds' from the C. S. P. Mr. Masani and those of his way of thinking will be helping these marauders, for to slander the actions of Stalin's dictatorship is tantamount to helping these marauders and miscreants. And who are these marauders, miscreants, betrayers of the proletariat and the friends of the fascists? They are all those who are held as the saviours of society and humanity, before whom all old and new prophets paled into insignificance. Why have these friends of the poor become such marauders and miscreants and suddenly developed a keen desire to destroy the Workers' Paradise in Russia and turn it into Black Hell? Why have these implacable enemies of capitalism turned into agents of fascism? Have these benefactors of mankind turned into fiends in human shape simply because their ambitions have been balked? No other explanation seems to be forthcoming. If that is so may not one legitimately suspect that some of the best brains and active leaders of the New Dispensation were recruited from the under world. As long as their ambitions were satisfied and they were at the helm of affairs they were friends of the proletariat and members of the new hierarchy of saints, but as soon as their ambitions are frustrated they turn traitors to the cause that they have served so well! One may be excused if one is tempted to think that after all the bourgeois morality is greatly superior to the dialectic morality. We rarely hear of ambitious politicians in bourgeois countries so readily turning into traitors, saboteurs and marauders simply because their inordinate political ambitions have been frustrated. Perhaps the new morality is inspired by the myth of the first Angel turning into Satan and from being friend and helper of God turning into his arch enemy. Trotsky was the trusted friend of Lenin and the next in command. Stalin at that time was perhaps the third, if even that. One wonders what would happen if the wheel of fortune turned and if accident or historical determinism were to dislodge Stalin from his present position? He too may perhaps lapse to his original form and shape as many of his companions and some of his betters have done. On such dangerous foundations we in India are called upon to build our future heaven on earth.

MASANI BLAMED.

Further on Mr. Zaheer blames Mr. Masani "a responsible member of a party based on principles of revolutionary socialism, on Marxism and Leninism" for raising the "Communist bogey" and using the same arguments as are being put forward by the entire bourgeois world to stop the unity of working classes." Mr. Zaheer then gives an entire chapter of the recent history of what has been done in European countries by the 'reds' to strengthen the

trade union and radical unity. "Comrade Masani seems to have forgotten all these facts; he has accepted the arguments of certain European socialists; those who have always opposed the line of Marx and Lenin in practice; those who have never stood for unity, those whose precursors are responsible for the murder of Liebknecht and Luxemburg; for the defeat of the Soviet Union in Hungary and in Bavaria; Those who have betrayed the workers of Italy and Austria; those who in the last analysis are responsible for the advent of fascism in Europe to-day. Did not Lenin fight them and their line all his life?" Mr. Zaheer then waxes eloquent about himself and his friends "We who call ourselves Leninists, we who have repeatedly declared that we do not stand for the line of European social democracy that we are not reformists but revolutionaries are told to-day to accept the line of the Second International the line of disunity, the line which to-day is the chief source of the weakness of socialist forces."

Mr. Zaheer also thinks that if Mr. Masani's policy dictated from abroad on false and insufficient information is followed by the C. S. P. some of the most active members of the party will be driven away and the party will be weakened. He in effect says that the group that is sought to be driven away is the ginger group in the C. S. P. Mr. Masani and the bulk of the party however think that they themselves are the ginger group in the Congress. Ginger needs no gingering up. "If the salt hath lost its savour with what shall it be salted?" Perhaps Comrade Zaheer thinks that mere ginger will not do. There must be an amount of southern chillies and he by the way writes and the policies he advocates supplies this necessary amount of chillies.

STRANGE WAY

The official organ of the Party through its Editor, Mr. Asoka Mehta, answer the criticism of Mr. Zaheer. Mr. Mehta does not evidently like the Marxian tone of Mr. Zaheer's criticism. Is it because it is not directed against Congress leaders and their policies? One does not know. But it may be psychologically true that those who use strong language must vehemently protest when similar language is used against them. Something of this happened when some speeches were made in the last A. I. C. C. meeting at Haripur against the ginger groups. But to return to Mr. Mehta's arguments. He says when the 'Reds' knew that the C. S. P. was prepared to allow them where was the need to have a separate 'Red' group? The 'Reds' should have dissolved their group and sought to merge in the C. S. P. They did not do that. "Under the specious plea of unity they want to retain the independence of their group and at the same time annex strategic positions in our party also. This seems strange way of achieving unity."

This may be a strange way of achieving unity when the 'Reds' are concerned. But when it is a question of the members of the C. S. P. themselves they find this strange way as the only natural and approved method of achieving unity in the Congress. When they become members of the Congress they do not dissolve their own party. They retain the independence of their group and at the same time annex strategic positions in other camps. But when has scientific socialism believed in a single set of values? Gangster and fascist methods used by the Fatherland are applauded or at best silently approved while the same methods adopted by the fascists and democratic states are described by their true and appropriate appellations. Fascist democracy is a tyranny and the rule of some ambitious, neurotic, diabolical and blood-thirsty individuals. There is neither historical necessity behind it nor popular will. Stalin's dictatorship is not individual but party dictatorship; it is the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is dictated by historical necessity. It has its scientific justification. When ends justify and completely dominate means no better arguments or morals can be expected.

DISEASE AND REMEDY

Further on Comrade Mehta says "If for the realisation of unity it is necessary for our party to admit 'Reds' in its ranks, is it not equally incumbent by the same logic on the 'Reds' to admit us into the group? This is logic indeed but we try to carry it to its logical conclusions and ask the C. S. P. to admit the members of other progressive parties to their fold they will demur; and why, because they will tell us they do not believe in logic beyond what is necessary for demolishing the position of their opponents. So far as they are concerned they only believe in dialectic and revolutionary logic.

As every disease has a remedy for a quack, so the material dialecticians have a reason to advance whatever the situation.

Further on Comrade Mehta very eloquently asks, when the C. S. P. is prepared to have a close united front with the 'Reds' why insist on the admission of 'Reds' in the Party? "Why this insistence on one-sided common membership, this eagerness to clothe 'Reds' with dual membership?" The 'Reds', demanding dual membership are heretics, but when the members of the C. S. P. want that very thing it is all in most approved up-to-date Marxian style.

"The 'Reds' insist on preserving the integrity and independence of their group because it has according to them a historic role to play. It is to be the architect and competent receiver of the Indian revolution. When the 'Reds' therefore join the party they are unlikely to abjure the allegiance to their group." It is superfluous to indicate to the 'pandits' of the C. S. P., who by the way monopolise all the intellect that there is in India, that the same logic if applied to them would make their presence in the Congress as great a nuisance as the 'Reds' in their party. As a matter of fact the rank and file of the Congress have already begun feeling this. They have begun to feel that their presence in the Congress works like a liquor shop in the neighbourhood where all the turbulent and refractory spirits take refuge and make merry. The C. S. P. even like the 'Red' group thinks it has a "historic role" to play and by historic determinism it is to be "the architect and competent receiver of the Indian revolution."

And the editor of the "Congress Socialist" says "without transforming the C. S. P. into a loose, diluted and rather a heterogeneous organisation the 'Red' group is superfluous. The 'Reds' admitted into the party will have to work for this transformation or cease to be 'Reds'. The national executive having rejected such a transformation of the party has decided to refuse admission to 'Reds' in the Party."

SOCIALISTS IN CONGRESS

May we not also say that the entry of the Congress Socialists in the Congress has tried to make the Congress "a loose diluted and rather a heterogeneous organisation"? It is this tendency that some of the Congress leaders have sought to fight and will continue to fight till the Congress ceases to be a "loose diluted and heterogeneous body". If the Congress Socialists were as loyal to the Congress as they are to their group they will also range themselves for the preservation of the solidarity and the integrity of the only organisation that to-day effectively fights British imperialism. But they believe that while the 'Reds' are incapable of living in and doing justice to a double loyalty these youthful prodigies, these iron sides can perform this feat. But we have seen how they do justice to this double loyalty. They join every group that opposes the Congress whether it be labour group, the kisan group or even the 'Red' group.

Further, from their Western learning, (the civilised mind to-day is a western mind) they have discovered reason for their remaining in the Congress and their double loyalty. They say they are a party while the Congress is only a platform. It requires a deep knowledge of Marxism to know the difference. An organisation that orders, controls and guides governments in the majority of the Indian provinces, that wages war, however non-violent, with British imperialism, is only a platform. May we indicate to our friends that without loss of dignity and prestige Congress is a party even though it represents the overwhelming majority of the Indian people seeks to represent them all. It is a party that needs and enforces discipline. It is not a mere platform. It is not a party in the narrow sense of the term.

GOOSE AND GANDER The other reason given by the C.S.P. for invading the ranks of Congress is that the Congress has a mass membership. As if a small party needs discipline and loyalty and the larger body needs none. One would have thought that the larger body being prone to looseness and indiscipline would need more loyal loyalties and more strict discipline. Surely the Bolshevik party in Russia is a party in spite of its mass membership and it does insist on single loyalty and strict discipline. However there is on dearth or arguments for the learned. Anything is good enough to exclude the 'Reds' from ones organisation and again anything is good and fair to enter another organisation while retaining exclusive possession of one's own and to occupy positions of strategic importance. What is sauce for the socialist goose is not sauce for the 'Red' gander.

BETTER BUY CAPSTAN

THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER

AND
THAT
IS
WHY
THE
SALES
OF
CAPSTAN
MAGNUMS
CLIMB
HIGHER
EVERY
DAY

10 MAGNUMS 10

FOUNDATIONS OF QUALITY.

From one year's end to another the Capstan standard of quality never varies. Every single cask of the tobacco used for Capstan is specially graded by experts in America. Nevertheless, every one is sampled when it arrives in England... for only perfect leaf can make a perfect smoke.

WILLS' CAPSTAN MAGNUMS

DIGEST of

SCIENCE,
MECHANICS, INVENTION

Modern Seed Strippers Harvesting Seed of the Blue Gama Grass in Texas. This Seed Is to Be Used in Seeding Cultivated Lands Which Are to Go Back to Native Grass Under Soil Erosion Service Plans.

FEW activities of the United States Government are so little known to the average citizen as that of protecting and improving his food supply. Yet none seems more important, for food is, after all, basic of our lives.

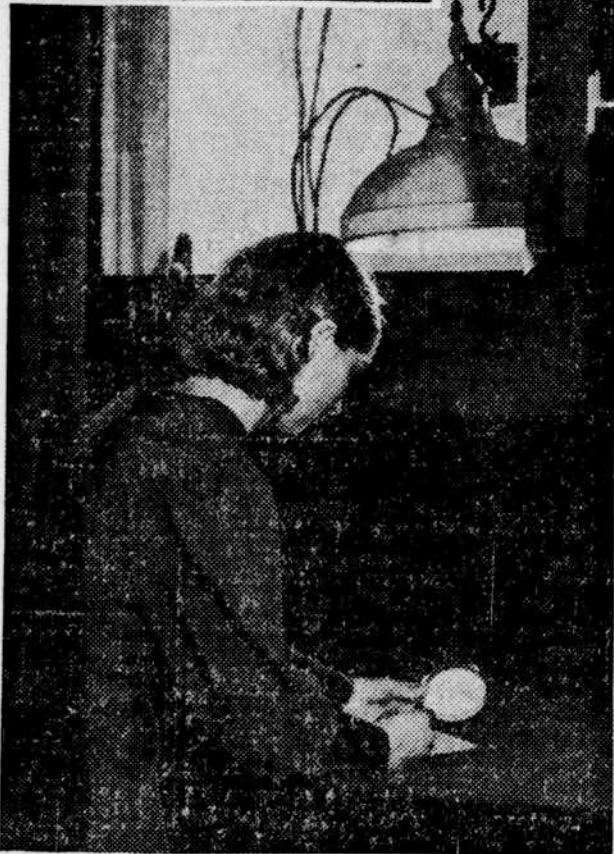
And in protecting and improving the food supply of the nation, Government scientists associated with the United States Seed Verification Service of the Department of Agriculture have gone back to the very beginning of things—to the seed the farmer plants in the ground.

All seeds of one variety may look alike today; but that is where the resemblance ends. There is civilized seed and uncivilized seed, bootleg seed, infested seed, savage seed, alien seed, degenerate seed, adulterated seed, misbranded seed and even "smuggled" weed seed.

Picture the vigilance required to detect weed seeds which are actually wrapped inside grain seeds! With all the nation's efforts to prevent the spread of noxious plants and weeds from one section to another, imagine the difficulty of detecting this kind of "smuggling!" But it is usually detected.

Seeds from Egypt, taken from the tomb of King Tutankhamen and known to be more than 6,000 years old, have been germinated and would have produced a crop under the watchful eyes of the British Horticultural Board if that had been permitted or desired. But it was not desired, except under the most rigid quarantine, to prevent those almost prehistoric seeds from entering the modern food agriculture of British colonies, where they might flourish and deteriorate modern food crops. Those seeds from Tutankhamen's tomb are, comparably, as the Neanderthal brute man is to modern civilized man. They are far behind in the modern scientific development of food plants.

Seeds of corn and squash, taken from the great Gypsum Cave in Nevada, where prehistoric Americans left them, have been germinated and permitted to mature under the vigilant care of the University of California's school of agriculture. It is not known how



Testing Grass Seed with Violet Rays to Determine Which Kinds Are Best for Sowing in Varying Localities.

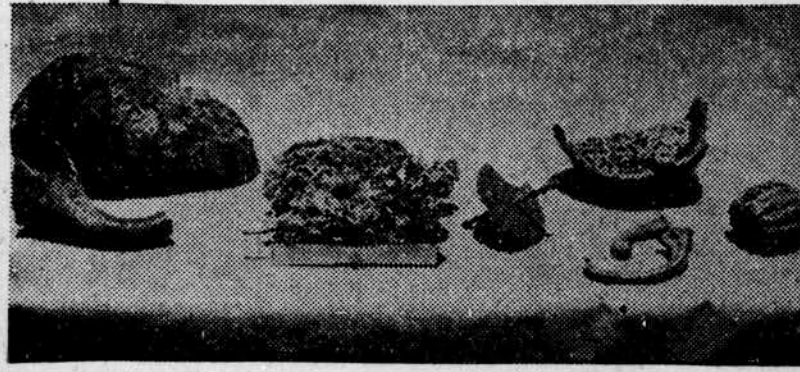
old they are, but it is known that they date back almost to the time of the great glacier which, in late Pleistocene times, reached southward as far as St. Louis. It is known that they must not enter modern, scientifically developed agriculture, for they would, with their savage propensities, either deteriorate modern corn and squash, or might act merely as a noxious and dangerous weed. Modern man has brought his food plants so far along that savage, prehistoric seed might represent a distinct peril.

But whether it has been primordial seed from man's first conception of an orderly agriculture or modern, scientifically developed seed, great nations and vast cultures have been threatened with extinction by the lack of it. They have made war over whole continents after drought and flood have forced them to consume as food the seed with which they intended to bring forth the next year's crops.

From the continental marches of Attila with his starving Huns in their food raids on western Europe to the famines in the Volga River region (Russia's "breadbasket") after Baron Wrangel had destroyed all crops in the field, all seed reserves and even railroads and bridges by which Russia might send in more seed, the story has

Science Finds Seeds That Grow Bigger Crops

Drouth Brings to Fore the Problem of Preserving Adequate Supply for Planting



Prehistoric Savage Seed Found at Montezuma Castle National Monument: Cotton Bolls, Corn, Squash, and Piece of Gourd with Carved Handle. Danger to Modern Civilization Seed Is Shown in the Fact That Seed Found in Tombs of Prehistoric Times Has Been Germinated as Well as Seed Found in the Famous Gypsum Cave in Nevada, Left There by Men Who Lived There Centuries Ago.

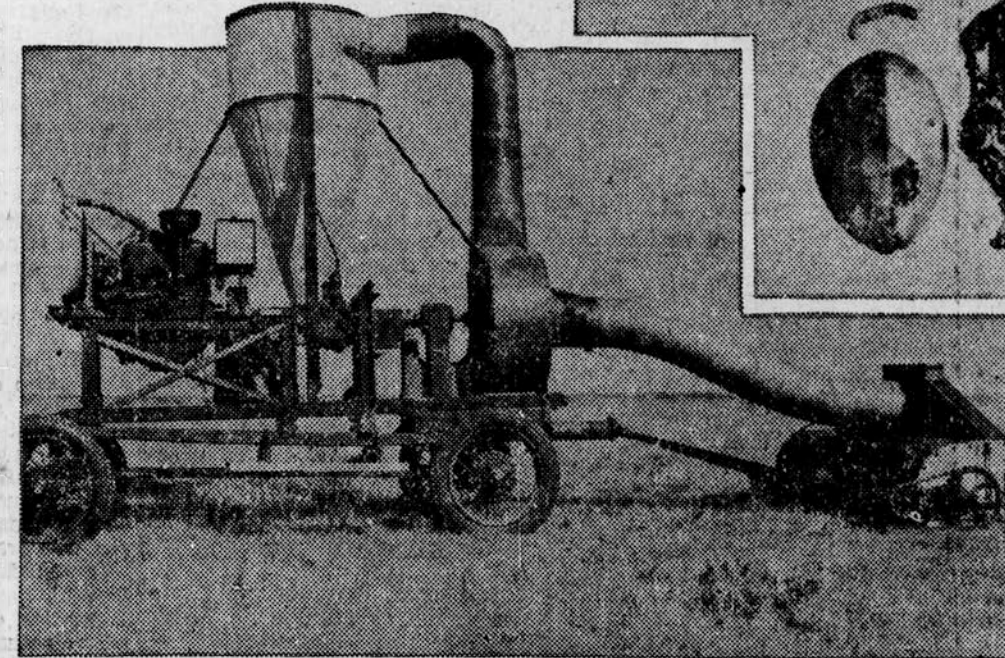
been inveterately the same. By whatever cause a nation depletes its seed, the result is famine and war.

The Israelites under the leadership of Moses, in their flight from Egypt, failed to take with them suitable seed by which they might produce crops and, starving, they had to make war upon the Land of Canaan and capture not only a region flowing with "milk and honey" but, above all else—seed.

Seed is, accordingly, one of the most important and significant concerns of modern states and nations. No matter how stringently a nation must draw in its belt and diet, its seed supply must be kept adequate to the crops of the following year, lest that nation push as a political entity.

Because of direct destruction of many grasses and their seeds in the recent drouth, and the further effect that farmers were forced to use fields of red clover, alfalfa and other legumes and grasses for food, the greatest seed scarcity this country has known in modern times now prevails. Though scientists warned farmers last year to preserve seed at all costs, many were unable to do so at any cost.

In confronting the ravages of erosion, more than 1,250,000 pounds of native grass seed, of numerous varieties not obtainable in the usual commercial channels, will be required this year. Seed requests vary from region to region. In eastern Texas, for exam-



A Recently Designed Machine for Collecting Buffalo Grass Seed to Be Used in Anti-Erosion Work. It Is a Large Vacuum Device Equipped with Flexible Fiber Brushes to Agitate the Seed from the Grass So It May Be Drawn into the Receiving Tube.

ple, the demand is for little bluestem and switch grasses. North and South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming want western wheatgrass. In the wind erosion areas of northwestern Texas, western Oklahoma, eastern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado and southwestern Kansas, agronomists specify blue grama, side-oot grama, buffalo and western wheatgrass. From Nebraska and eastern Oklahoma come orders for little bluestem, big bluestem and blue grama grasses. The preferred seed in Arizona, Utah, Colorado and

New Mexico are western wheat, blue grama, Galleta and alkali dropseed grasses. Blue bunch wheatgrass and blue bunch fescue are the grasses needed most in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Some of these seeds are so small they must be harvested with a huge vacuum "cleaner" which is propelled over the field after the seed has been knocked loose in one way or another. In the pressing emergency to rush the re-covering with grass of the plains, the amazing merits of a grass

uses of adversity through long ages of unfavorable conditions.

Two scientists of the Division of Radiation and Organisms, Smithsonian Institution, have found that some seed which will not germinate under ordinary conditions can be made to germinate if soaked in water and exposed to sunlight or the proper kind of artificial light.

Physiologists discovered long ago that the chlorophyll in the plant absorbs large quantities of both the violet and blue short rays, and the orange and red long rays at opposite ends of the spectrum.

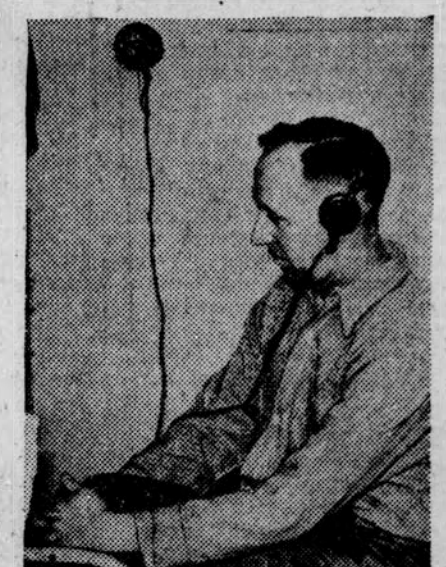
Tests with the seed showed that the absorption of the violet and blue short rays correspond with the absorption of the chlorophyll in the leaf, but that these rays actually have a negative or holding-back tendency in the germination tests.

Violet rays aid in chlorophyll production but not in germination and are now being used to protect the farmers from types of seed which are inferior under American conditions.

Destruction of Cancer

AN immune substance which destroys one kind of cancer cell has been obtained in watery solution in the laboratories of the Crocker Institute of Cancer Research of Columbia University, according to Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Institute, in his annual report to President Nicholas Murray Butler. This destruction occurs when the cells of a fibrous tissue tumor are outside of the body, but not when they are growing in an animal.

RADIO FOR EVERY CELL



"A RADIO in every cell" is the boast of Jackson Prison, Michigan. In the accompanying photograph an inmate is shown listening to a radio program over the new system recently installed in the Jackson institution. He has his choice of three radio programs for 14 hours a day by the use of ear-phones.

LAMP KILLS BACTERIA



DR. HARVEY C. RENTSCHLER and Dr. Robert F. James are shown in the accompanying photograph examining a new "death-to-bacteria" device in the Westinghouse Research Laboratories at Bloomfield, N. J. The slender lamp produces special radiation which is said to be germicidal to bacteria and other air-borne organisms. It is being used to kill mold spore on cakes and also for meat tenderizing, thus promising vast savings in food spoilage.

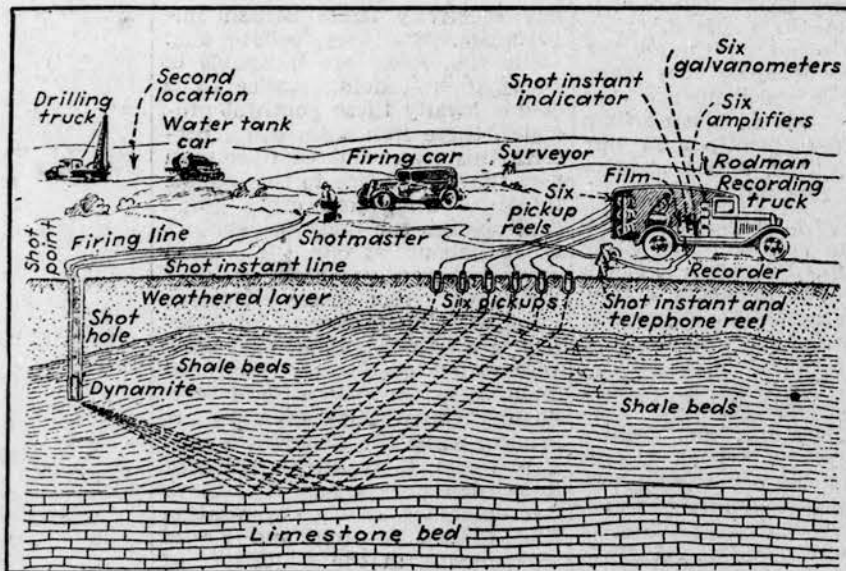
Boys Make Telescopes

TWO young amateur astronomers at Springfield, Mass., Malcolm Shoemaker and Carl Alsing, are making two large telescopes, including the lenses. Using a barrel as a grinding table, they worked for sixty hours around and around the barrel in the manner of a horse in an old-time grist mill, grinding and polishing the lenses for use in the telescopes.

The glass they used was the kind of which oven dishes are made. It was selected in preference to plate glass because there was less probability that it would break in the grinding process. The amateur telescope-makers had to see that the maximum grinding depth was just 1/25,000 of an inch. They succeeded in testing accurately for this result by using a kerosene lamp and a safety razor blade to supplement their mathematical calculations.

This Gauge Gives
Miners Warning
of Cave-Ins

DR. HELMUT LANDSBERG, assistant professor of geophysics at Pennsylvania State College, is shown here reading a convergence gauge, a new device which is intended to warn coal miners of impending rock falls. The instrument has just been developed at the college laboratories. It consists of two telescoping tubes to be pressed against the roof and floor of a mine by a coil spring. If the floor upheaves or the roof begins to subside the upper tube slides into the lower one and signals a timely warning to the pit men working in that section to clear out before the fall occurs.



Film Reveals Oil and Minerals

PROSPECTORS for oil and mineral deposits will be interested in a newly developed method of underground exploration illustrated here. A charge of dynamite is first exploded at the bottom of a shot hole, as shown at left. The shock, or vibration, caused by the explosion will travel, as experience has shown, downward until it meets a heavy strata, such as a limestone bed. At this layer the "seismic wave" is reflected back toward the surface.

At the instant the reflected waves arrive at the surface, their presence

is recorded by an especially designed type of pick-up microphone. The surveyors step into the car at right where an assistant hands them a film ribbon with little light marks which indicate the exact time that elapsed between the instant of the dynamite explosion and the arrival of the "seismic waves" at the surface. From these marks the surveyors are able to calculate the presence and depth of reflecting layers and to draft a geological chart of the region which, in turn, serves as a guide to probable deposits of oil and minerals.

MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

Fruit trees in a Kent, England, research station are being grown on nourishment fed from bottles, much in the manner of rearing babies. Small holes are made in the tree trunk for insertion of the ends of flexible tubing connected to inverted bottles of special chemical solutions hung in the top limbs. Following a series of interesting experiments by Dr. C. E. Zobell and Dr. Helen M. Mathews at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, it has been found that sea breezes carry fewer bacteria than land breezes and that sea water exerts an important influence upon life by killing land germs blown over the ocean.

Glass neckties, woven from fine fibers

of spun glass, are being produced in a variety of colors in a Corning, N. Y., laboratory.

Tail lights for automobiles are now being encased in rubber to prevent breakage. The flexible rubber fixture have been found to absorb road shock and car vibration, thereby contributing to the durability of the bulb. Irradiated blood is being tested by Italian scientists as a possible treatment for rheumatism. Blood drawn from the veins of a healthy subject is chemically treated to prevent clotting, and then exposed to ultra-violet light. After sterilization, the blood is injected into the body of the patient. Distinct benefits are declared to have been reported in over 200 cases.

Paris' Own "Miss
Liberty" Faces
Other Way.

THIS is not a photograph of the famous Statue of Liberty that graces New York harbor. It was taken in Paris where the French replica of Miss Liberty has just been turned to face the other way. The Paris Miss Liberty is small in comparison with the New York original and the workmen had no difficulty in hoisting her from her pedestal, swinging her half way around and then setting her down again so that she will now face visitors arriving for the Paris exposition.

Minerals Live and Suffer

RESEARCH scientists are of the opinion that minerals live, suffer communicable diseases and reproduce their kind. Microphotographs by a professor at Naples indicate that crystals not only move but exhibit generative processes similar to those of vegetables. German chemists have found an infectious disease called "tin-pest" which attacks tin roofs and may be communicated from one roof to another. At Calcutta a scientist demonstrated that a mineral can be poisoned.

TEMPLE ENTRY FOR HARIJANS

Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee Resolutions

MADURA, May 25. Resolutions, congratulating the Maharajas of Travancore and Indore for throwing open the temples to the Harijans in their States requesting the Congress Ministries to introduce temple entry legislation immediately and requesting the Congress Committees to organise an intensive propaganda on the need for temple entry for Harijans, were adopted at the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee meeting held here today. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, the President of the Committee, was in the chair.

With a view to carry on a vigorous propaganda for Khaddar and Swadeshi and for pushing on the constructive programme of the Congress among the villages, a committee, consisting of Mrs. Rukmani Lakshminarayanan, Deputy Speaker of the Madras Assembly, Mrs. Lakshmi Sankar Iyer, M.L.A., and Mrs. Lakshmi Krishnaswami Bharati M. L. A. was appointed to tour the entire Tamil Nadu Province.

Two years propaganda and work in villages or towns have been prescribed by the Tamil Nadu P. C. Committee as a qualification for election to the Congress Committee from the primary Sabhas to the All-India Congress Committee and to the local bodies and to the legislatures.

The Committee also decided that the Congress should not participate nor put up Congress candidates for the Panchayat Board elections in Tamil Nad.

The next Session of the Provincial Congress Political Committee was decided to be held at Rajapalayam.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. OFFICE TO BE REORGANISED

Parliamentary Co-ordination Bureau To Function From June

ALLAHABAD, May 26. It is understood that some drastic changes have been decided upon in the composition of the A.I.C.C. Office under the re-organisation scheme which are likely to come into force in the course of the next five or six weeks.

A new department, known as the Parliamentary Co-ordination Bureau under the charge of Mr. H. V. Kamath, will be added while some of the departments organised during Mr. Nehru's regime will be re-modelled or abolished.

The task of the Parliamentary Co-ordination Bureau will be to co-ordinate Congress Parliamentary activities in various legislatures particularly in the seven Congress provinces. It will keep a vigilant eye over the legislative activities of Congress M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s and aim at uniform legislative policy on behalf of Congress parties and Government.

Foreign Dept.
The Parliamentary Co-ordination Bureau is likely to begin functioning in the third week of June as Mr. Kamath is expected to reach here on June 10.

The foreign Department under Mr. Lohia, it is believed, will not only remain intact but may be strengthened further while other departments are likely to be re-cast or abolished.

It is also gathered that reorganisation and enforcement of new rules governing the activities of employees may lead to changes in the personnel of the A.I.C.C. Office.—A.P.

Nagpur's 385 New Graduates

(From A Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail). Three hundred and eighty-five candidates were successful in B.A. (Pass) examinations of Nagpur University, when the results were declared on Tuesday, including 21 women candidates. The result was 55 per cent.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

Berlin in connection with the whole question of settlement with Czechoslovakia is known as devoting much care to win favour in London and Rome. Internally conditions in Czechoslovakia remain generally quiet. In the Sudetic German part, however, a sharp political under-current has been tending to grow and gain in intensity. But without Germany's encouragement and support the Sudetic Germans in Czechoslovakia can cause little trouble.

Economic Situation

The Government has a broad basis. The economic situation is stable and trade conditions have been retreating in recent period well to a satisfactory course. In this connection it may be stated that the structure of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade has in the course of the last few years undergone some significant changes. Thus, for instance, whereas in 1920 trade with Germany and Austria accounted for 50 per cent of the total foreign trade, at present trade with Germany enlarged by the addition of Austria comes to only about 20 per cent of the total foreign trade. In regard to various categories of goods Germany again will find it difficult to restrict imports from Czechoslovakia and in regard to the export of certain articles, as for instance wood, the absorption of Austrian products owing to new currency regulations are expected to open new outlets.

Polish authorities have been at the same time evincing a keen interest in extending the scope of the Polish port of Gdynia for Czechoslovakia's foreign trade, a circumstance that is sure to cause attention of value from Trieste and Hamburg. These all represent factors of good support to the upholding of the position in regard to Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. The leader of the Agrarian Party, the strongest party of the Czechoslovak Coalition Cabinet, in a statement this week, has underlined Czechoslovakia's readiness to advance well towards a good settlement of the minority issue, emphasising at the same time preparedness to safeguard the country's sovereign character and territorial integrity.

Czechoslovakia regards her cause fundamentally as representing the assertion of the idea of national self-determination. In this connection it is pointed out that a division of territory or of States on a strictly nationality basis being impossible, especially in regard to Central and South eastern Europe, an advanced nationality statute with the existence of a big Germany will extend necessary scope and guarantee to the German minority, whereas a course endangering Czechoslovakia's sovereign character and territorial integrity will drive to a state of dependence and external domination round seven million Czechs and over two million Slovaks and strengthen the idea of imperialism as against that of self-determination of peoples. The response of the Henlein Party to the new nationality statute will afford an indication of the future course of German-Czechoslovak relations, which is now an issue of prime international significance.

Change In Hungarian Government

Government

The Hungarian Government has just undergone a change. The development is bound with an extension of National Socialist movement in the country, based greatly on the German model and supplied with a support from German side. Obviously this came to gain impetus with the annexation of Austria and Germany getting to border Hungary. While the movement is supported by Germany as a means to extend German influence over Hungary, a keenly helpful factor to it is the land system in Hungary greatly feudalistic in character. The fall of the Daranyi Government reflects both an extension of the Nazi movement in Hungary

UPWARD MOVE IN JAVA SUGAR

Large Demand For Indian Sugar From Consuming Centres

Bombay, May 25. Since the issue of our last report steady conditions continued to prevail throughout the past week and prices showed an upward tendency with an all-round advance of about 2 as. per cwt. This was mainly due to better reports from Java where second hand sellers were firm and on the whole advanced their selling limits by about 6d. per cwt. from the lowest touched during the 2nd week of April. London Terminal market in the mean time show a decline of 3/4, 1 3/4 and 2d. in August, December and March positions respectively but this has no effect on the prices ruling in the local market which at the moment is governed by the reports received from Java and demand from out ports. Business is however restricted and mostly confined to sales by dealer to out ports especially for Cutch. During the earlier part of the week it was reported some business was placed in the Java market by the present local Import Houses but further business is checked owing to small increase required by Java Exporters. Locally there was limited turnover between dealers and outsiders and at the close of the market was steady with scarcity of sellers at any reduction in rates from the present level.

As regards Indian sugar market for ready has been steady to firm with a further rise of 2 as. per md. mainly due to large demand from consuming centres and fall in arrivals as compared with last week. There was some interest in forward deliveries but it was difficult to connect business as most of the Syndicate mills has sold their quotas and second hand sellers were asking higher prices. Cawnpore market was reported steady and the tendency has been for an increase in prices. At the close it was reported that Syndicate has made an around increase of 2 as. per md. and that factories which have recently been allowed no quota, will be placed in a position to make sales. The general tone of the market is firm and it is anticipated that Syndicate limit will be reached shortly when normal trading will be resumed. Arrivals during the week were estimated at about 1000 tons and stock at 6100 tons against 1600 tons and 13700 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.
On the New York Terminal market there was a decline of 3 1/2, 2 and 3 points in May, Sept. and December positions respectively while on the London Terminal: there was a decline of 3/4, 1 3/4 and 2nd. per cwt. in Aug. Dec. and March respectively. Java market was on the other hand reported steady to firm with an increase of about 1d. in Exporters limits as second hand sellers in Java showed firm attitude and were reserved sellers owing to increased enquiries from India during the past few weeks resulting in some sales at a discount of about 2 Glds below the present official limit of the "Nivas".

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.
There was no interest in Java sugar and the quotations are nominal. As regards Indian sugar Calcutta market was reported steady due to improved demand and the general tone was firm. Stock of Indian sugar estimated at 75000 bags. Karachi market for Indian sugar was reported steady. It is anticipated that there will be further improvement in prices as soon as fresh Syndicate limits are known for the next selling period.

Stocks of Sugar in Java on 1st April 1938 were estimated at 314,454 tons.

GENERAL.
As regards Java sugar further small advances in local prices may be expected as long as disparity exists between Java and local prices and demand continued for Java sugar from out ports. Generally speaking looking to the present state of Indian markets, the chances for imports of Java sugar in British India are nil except for out ports which usually import Java sugar; so long as Indian sugars are available at such low rates and the production of India is expected to be equal if not in excess of the consumption for the year.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 25.
Wheat 36,421 cwt.
Linsed 24,475 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 81 cwt.
Gingellyseed 135 cwt.
Poppyseed 10 cwt.
Groundnuts 5,489 cwt.
Castorseed 1,599 cwt.
Rice 72,925 cwt.
Myrabollams 1,994 cwt.
Cottonseed 5,475 cwt.
Cotton 1,773 cwt.
Joovar 3,805 cwt.
Maize 92 cwt.
Barley 551 cwt.
Bajree 2,891 cwt.
Indian Sugar 8,386 cwt.

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 25.
Linsed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton £11-10-0
May sellers £11-10-0
Linsed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton £12-3-0
May sellers £12-3-0
Linsed Bombay London c.i.f. ton £12-10-0
May sellers £12-10-0
Rapeseed Taria Hull c.i.f. ton £11-5-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton £11-5-0
May June sellers £11-5-0

and a wide reaction to it in the country. The new Premier Bela von Imredy has indicated, keeping up long against the Communists, extending a firm hand against the right radical or national socialist groups now of greater significance, giving good care for a Danubian understanding, and bestowing attention to the issue of land reform. Much will depend upon the last of these. Neglect of the issue, comments the Swiss daily "Neue Zurich Zeitung", might now lead up to serious developments.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 26

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper 99/3
4 per cent 1960/70 113/10
5 per cent 1945/55 117/14

BANKS

Baroda 115
Bank of Hindustan 35/4
Central 37/10
Imperial Bank F P 1550
Imperial Bank P P 387/8
India Bank 141/8
Indian Overseas Bank 49
Reserve Bank 117/4
Union Bank 5/12

TEXTILES

Ambica 242/8
Arund 446/4
Arvind 1185
Asok 388/12
Bombay Dyeing 787/8
Buckingham and Carnatic 181
Century 230
Central India 220
Colaba 137/8
Dulhi Cloth and Gen Mills 212/8
Elgin 142/8
Gokak 55
Indore 221/4
Jubilee 245/4
Kohinoor 475
Laxmi Cotton 95
Marsden 115/10
Morari 1055
New Great 187/8
Rajapur 700
Rajapur 325
Simplex 75
Swadeshi 182/8
Sajjan 97/8
Vishnu 117/0
Madhusudan 200
Khatav 195

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord 1435

Tata Hydro Ord

Tata Power Ord 152/8
Tata Power Ord 1570

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electric 141/4
Bombay Suburban 140
Bombay Tram 123/2
Surat 168/12
Ajmer 12/14

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcoac Ashdown 277/8
Associated Cements 122/8
Belapur 145
Bombay Burma New 168/12
Bombay Burma Old 435
Bombay Steam 225
Bombay Telephone 89
Burma Corporation 6/3
Br B Petrol 3/1
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway 26
Dalmia Cement 9/2
Indian Bleaching 125
Industrial Investment Tr 40
Indian Radio Ord 390
Indian Radio Delf 500
Indian Copper 2/1
Indian Iron 27/2
Mysore Sugar 23
Port Canning 68
Premier Construction 60
Scindia Steam 17/12
Shivrajpur 35/4
Tata Oil 25/12
Tata Steel Ord 210/8
Tata Steel Delf 867/8

JUTES

Birla Jute 13/4
Hawrah 36/11
Hukumchand 6/2
Kamathay 365
Kankarnah 275
Lawrence 305
Reliance X D 49/6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 25
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe parcels 34/9
Unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 34/9
Wheat South Australian parcels 31/9
May sellers

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 25

Messrs. Battilana and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

Electric Power and Light 9 1/4
Electric Bond Common 7
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd 47
United Power and Light 2 1/4
United Gas Corp 3
America Tel and Tel 129 1/2
Western Union Tel 20 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway 26
New York Central Railway 11 1/4
Southern Pacific Railway 11 1/4
United States Steel 41 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 43
Curb Steel 23
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd 78
Ludlum Steel 14
Republic Steel 12 1/2
Pittsburgh Sew and Bolt 5
United S Smelting 52
Anaconda Copper Mining 23 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada 43 1/4
General Motors 25
General Electric 33
Radio Corporation 5 1/4
Union Carbide 62
Barnsdall Oil 12
Consolidated Oil 8 1/4
Socony Oil 12 1/4
St Oil of N J 45
Chase Bank 27
National City Bank 21 1/2
National Distillers 19
Turnover 550,000 shares, Amr. P. and Light declared preferred dividends.

RESERVE BANK RATE

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.—Reuter.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 25

Broach J/A 1938 opening 151 1/8 highest 151 1/8 lowest 149 3/4 closing 151 1/8
Broach A/M 1933 opening 154 1/2 highest 154 1/2 lowest 153 1/2 closing 154 1/2
Omra July opening 135 1/4 highest 135 3/4
Omra D/J opening 124 1/2 highest 124 1/2 lowest 124 closing 124 1/2
Bengal July opening 111 1/4 highest 112 3/4 lowest 111 1/4 closing 112 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 121 1/2 highest 121 1/2 lowest 121 closing 121 1/2
Tejmandi for Broach July August (21-6-38) Rs. 6
Tejmandi for Broach July August (21-6-38) Rs. 6 3/4
Tejmandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 25

GIZA—
Spot 6.38—04
May 6.38—10
July 6.48—10
October 6.50—10
November 6.50—10
January 1939 6.50—10
March 6.58—10
UPPER—
Spot 5.64—07
May 5.49—10
July 5.50—10
October 5.53—10
November 5.58—10
January 1939 5.62—11
March 5.68—11

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 25

Smoked Sheets Standard ribbed per lb Sellers 5 9/16

Food prepared with H.V.M Vanaspati is more healthy and delicious

Packed in airtight tins and guaranteed pure

GOVERNMENT ANALYST SAYS H.V.M. VANASPATI "PURE AND WHOLESOME"

The Government Analyst of Bombay, having inspected the factory where H. V. M. Vanaspati is made, issued a Certificate of Purity, declaring that H. V. M. Vanaspati:

1. is absolutely pure,
2. contains no animal fat, being made solely from highly refined Indian vegetable oils,
3. is manufactured under the latest and most hygienic conditions, and can be recommended with confidence as a pure wholesome article of food.

PURE NOURISHING H.V.M. VANASPATI

is best for: 1. every kind of frying, 2. flavouring rice, 3. spreading on chappatis, 4. making sweetmeats,

and for every other kind of cooking. Whatever you use it for, this wonder-working H. V. M. Vanaspati will make your meals far more delicious and really nourishing. It will transform the everyday chappati, the most ordinary meal of rice or the plainest of sweetmeats into a tasty and appetising dish fit for the highest in the land.

Your own dealer sells H. V. M. Vanaspati in 2 lbs., 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. tins. Cook your next meal with it. Remember—ask for H. V. M. Vanaspati.

LOOK FOR THE NAME ON THE TOP OF THE TIN

H.V.M. CO. LTD. BOMBAY

H.V.M. VANASPATI IS SOLD IN ALL SHOPS.

Distributors, Bombay:

DALDA BRAND - BHAILAL RAYCHAND & Co., Bhat Bazar, Bombay 9.
LOTUS - A. M. R. PATEL, 14, Chusar Street, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 3.
BUTTERFLY - ALIBHOY BHANUJI, Dongri Street, Bhimpura, Bombay 9.
TIGER - ABOOBAKER EBRAHIM & Co., 164, Dongri Street, Bhimpura, Bombay 9.
GANPATI - H. PARSON LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

MADE IN INDIA FROM PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

B.V. 2234

THE HINDUSTAN VANASPATI MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA use Deschiens' Syrup

Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength. INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON
THIRTEEN POINTS DOWNFurther Drop In New York
Cotton

LONDON GOLD FIRM: SILVER STEADY

Cross Rate Very Steady

NEW YORK COTTON.

No material rise was noticed in New York cotton despite moderate activity. There was scattered trade buying at low levels.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Weaker advices from abroad and fresh arrivals of Australian cargoes depressed prices. Some selling and liquidation appeared in Chicago wheat.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER.

London gold was firm at £7-0-9, but silver remained unchanged. Tin price was irregular in London, while lead appeared steady.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

Sterling dollar opened steady and then appreciated on some support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.	
Previous closing	New York, May 26.
To-day's opening	8.21
Difference	8.20
To-day's closing	8.08
Difference	-13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938	
Previous closing	Liverpool, May 26.
To-day's opening	4.51
Difference	4.50
To-day's closing	4.47
Difference	-04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 150-0
April - May 1939	Rs. 162-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York cotton was moderately active on some local support but easiness of Liverpool restrained operations with the result that no material rise was recorded, although undertone remained steady.

Trading in July commenced at 8.20 i.e. one point lower than previous closing. Prices declined slightly on lower Liverpool cables and some liquidation but thereafter market turned steady on scattered trade buying.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 26.

American July (4.52) 4.49

American October (4.53) 4.50

Egyptian July (4.54) 4.47

Egyptian November (4.50) 4.50

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 151. Prices eased on some offices selling but soon improved on bear covering but movements were small and quite unimportant. Closed steady at Rs. 152.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:-

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-5 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New

Crop (517 1/2) buyers £17 5/8

value.

Gold Jeth 35 4 6

Gold Ashad 35 4 6

Sovereign 22 11 9

RUBBER

Spot (5 1/2 buyers) 5 1/2 value.

Forward: October December (5 5/8

paid and value) 5 9/16 buyers

LIVERSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (511

1/4 sellers) 511 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta May (512 3/16

sellers) 512 3/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata May (511 1/2

sellers) 511 1/2 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandel June (510

1/4 sellers) 510 3/16 sellers.

METALS

Tin (512 3/4 buyers) £163 1/4 sellers.

Irregular: £159 1/2 buyers £160 sellers.

Lead £13 3/4 buyers £13 7/8 sellers.

Steady. £13 9/16 buyers £13 11/16 sel-

lers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 to £38 1/2)

£37 to £37 1/2

Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool May 26.

Wheat September 4 1 6

Wheat January 4 5 0

Linseed May 7 1 9

Linseed September 7 0 9

at May 73

STOCK EXCHANGE

FEATURELESS

Commodities Dull,
Wall Street Firmer

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Stock Exchange was quiet and

featureless apart from firmness and

activity in gold mining under the lead

of speculative non-producing Kaffirs.

Elsewhere it was mostly steady, de-

spite absence of business owing to

Ascension Day holiday in South Africa

and the continent. Central European

bonds were better.

Commodities were generally dull.

Wheat was weak on bearish crop out

look, resulting in general liquidation

of stop loss sellings. Wall Street open-

ed easier and then became firmer.

NEW YORK STOCK

EXCHANGE

Today's opening rates were as fol-

lows:-

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol

41 1/2) dol 41 3/8

Goetz Motors (dol 28 1/8) dol 28 1/8

Anacosta Copper Mining (dol 24 3/8)

dol 23 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 95 3/4) dol

unquoted.

CALCUTTA STOCK

EXCHANGE

Indian Irons Advance

Better Feeling In

Jutes

Better feeling was again noticeable

in Jutes, but actual business continues

to be small and unimportant. Deal-

ings in coal shares restricted with

buyers showing unmaterial alterations.

Teas generally ruled dull and the

trading was on restricted scale. Among

miscellaneous section Indian iron

advances for Dacca Cement and Rosta

industries at prevailing rates. Gov-

ernment securities continued to be

steady. Following were the closing

quotations:

Government Securities:-Three per

cent loan 1941-1942 three and half

per cent Government paper 99, five

per cent loan 1945-55 118-3, small odd

three per cent U.P. loan 1961-66 98-2,

three per cent C.P. loan 1952-58-8.

Banks:-Reserve Bank of India 110-10

Railways:-Chaparmukh Silghat 84-8,

Howrah Amta 115, Dunbar 84-8,

Calcutta 110-10

Coal:-Aldrich 2-15, Bengal 302 small

lots, East India, Ghosk and

Muscat 12-10, Hindustan 12-10, Jainti

Central 1-9, North Damuda 5-5, Pench

July 30-8, Ex Div, Ranegunge 31,

Standard 26-4.

Jutes:-Baily 136, Barnagore 101, Clive

18-10, Dalmatia 20-10, Galtia 10-10,

India 153, Gondaipara 560, small odd

lot, Hooghly 36-4, Howrah 37-10,

Hukumchand 6-2, small lot, India 241,

small lot, Kamarhaty 370, Kinnison

459, small lot, Lawmone 124, Law-

rence pref 121-12, Northbrook 28, Mue-

den 28-4, Reliance 49-11.

Miscellaneous:-Burma Corp. 6-3,

Indian Copper 2-2, Tavoy tin 1-4, Dalm-

atia Cement 9-7, do defd 3-3, do

pref 8-8, Bengal Cement 18-8, do

pref 14-4, U.P. Elec. 173, Burn and

Co. ord 228-8, Hukumchand Steel 8-4,

Indian Iron and Steel 27-3, Marshalls 1-2,

Steel Corp. ord 5, B. I. Corp. ord 2-11,

Calcutta 10-10, Calcutta 10-10, do

deposit 5-8, New India Investment 35-10,

Rohtas Industries ord 21-10, small

lot, Orient Paper pref 79 Shiva

Jute Press ord 101, Midnapore Zemind-

ary 80, small lot, Calcutta Steam

Navigation 176, Carraway and Co. 10-8.

Teas:-Batali 3-14, Ethelbari 8-2,

Rajnagar 6-8, Hattikhira 18-3, Rute-

ma 9 small lot.

Distillers (96-5) 96-9

Bredford's Dyer (3-3) 3-3

British Celanese (2-6) 2-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (38-0) 38-0

Courtauld Ordinary (37) 35-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0

Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-3) 21-7

1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 44 1/8) dol 44 1/8

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-3)

40.

Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (117-0) 117-0

Dome Tea (38-4 1/2) 38-4 1/2

Empire of India (26-3) 27-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-6) 24-6

Guia Kelampung (18-9) 18-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-3) 24-3

1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-5) 37-5

Burma Corporation (9-6) 9-6

Rio Tinto (513 1/8) 512 7/8

East Rand Proprietors (59-4 1/2) 59-4

1/2

Rand Mine. (£8 5/8) £8 3/4

1/2

MINE SHARES

Crow Mines (£15 7/8) £15 7/8

Associated Leasholds (79-4 1/2) 79-4

1/2

Trinidad Leasholds (91-3) 91-3

Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 5/8

Spring Min. Split Shares (27-5) 27-4

Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £8 1/2

1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 24-4 1/2

Anglo Iranian (80-7 1/2) 80-7 1/2

Burma Oil (113-9) 113-9

Mexican Eagle (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2

Shell Transport (80-7 1/2) 83-1 1/2

Royal Dutch (£34 5/8) £35

1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£51 1/8) £50 3/8

London Midland and Scott Ordinary

(£17 7/8) £17 7/8

London North Eastern Def (£3) £2

7/8

Southern Def (£19 1/8) £18 3/4

London Transport 5 per cent (£128)

£126

London Transport 'C' (£76) £76

1/2

YARN EXCHANGE

QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 26.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.-

June 107 0 0

August 106 0 0

October 105 0 0

Yarn No. 10 1/2s.-

June 120 0 0

August 120 0 0

October 119 0 0

Yarn No. 20 1/2s.-

June 161 0 0

August 161 0 0

October 160 0 0

Position Of Scheduled

Bank

Statement of the position of schedul-

ed Banks as at the close of business

on 26th May, 1938.

1 Demand Liabilities:-

(a) In India 122,23,32,000

(b) In Burma 5,92,68,000

2 Time Liabilities:-

(a) In India 105,93,04,000

(b) In Burma 5,62,68,000

Further Drop In American Cotton

FOREIGN HEDGES AND GENERAL LIQUIDATION

Crop And Weather Reports Better

Bombay, May 26. The New York cotton market was disturbed by foreign hedges and general liquidation, with confidence undermined by favourable weather reports of wheat and sluggish stock market.

The market opened barely steady and declined on lower Liverpool and Bombay cables and active selling from these markets. Later the market turned steadier on scale down trade buying, especially in July. Finally prices declined further on renewed selling. Southern offerings continue very light while pressure was largely from abroad.

With temperatures generally above normal, weather has been favourable in South-Western, South-Central and North-Eastern districts. But too wet in North-Western and the cotton crop is being threatened. While rainfall was deficient in South section, especially in Texas and parts of South Carolina. In Georgia progress has been fair but wetness is preventing finishing of planting as in Oklahoma.

The New York market opened at a decline of 3 points with July 8.25 and declined to 8.21 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was a scale buying and prices advanced to 8.31 which was the highest level reached at noon. Renewed selling again depressed the market which closed at a net decline of 16 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 16 points at 8.21c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points with July 4.51. Outlook was generally considered bearish owing to general liquidation, hedging of outsiders and Bombay straddle reversing. Demand was poor. Later on staples: selling orders uncovered no demand, apart from American straddle buying. The market closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 8.35c per lb.

The Egyptian cotton market was also steady. Sakels and Uppers declined 10 points. The Alexandria market was also weak and prices declined 14 to 21 points. Messrs. Langley and Co., in their weekly report state:—

"The world is becoming more and more unhesitatingly place as the most critical time that has ever been known since August 1914. It is not that there is a deliberate desire for war. We firmly believe that even among the totalitarian States there is a genuine desire to avoid conflict. The danger lies in the doubt whether that same sense of responsibility permeates right through the populations of the countries concerned. Communal riots in India, for instance, are not started by the leaders of the communities but by the rabble in the bazaar.

Marketwise, war is a calamity impossible to assess. Without undue cynicism it can be said that the war must, of necessity, be judged individually on its own merits or demerits. Generalisation is quite impossible. This morning political tension in Europe seems to have eased and like every one who has some shreds of sanity left, we hope that not only will conflict be avoided but that the political outlook may become increasingly constructive.

Even now, however, the cotton market, having got rid of one of its worst fears, is still left facing an outlook almost completely devoid of trade in the normal sense of that word. There is no confidence anywhere or in anything. And no certainty as to what might happen to-morrow.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

At the same time, there is almost as much lack of confidence in selling as there is in buying. Several million bales, mostly of desirable cotton, are firmly locked away in the loam. Ten million bales have been consumed to date. Of the remaining seven and a quarter million running bales, around two millions will be required for consumption before new crop is available and anything up to three million bales in such a vast supply must be extremely undesirable. From America our shippers already report that there is a shortage of several of those grades and staples more commonly used by the mills. It is one of the paradoxes of the present position that in spite of superficial evidence of plenty there can yet be a shortage of the particular styles of cotton in demand. In fact, should mill demand broaden even to a small extent from its present state of drastic curtailment we think it almost inevitable that this state of affairs would be emphasised. Once mills realise that there is no abundance of the particular styles they require there might be a tendency for them to come into the futures market for cover. After all there is a lot more in the supply position in America at this moment than appears on the surface. It is no use offering a mill Strict Good Ordinary 3/4 or Strict Middling 1/32 if that mill requires Middling 29/32. In our opinion if there ever is to be an upturn in America it will be initiated by some such more detailed realisation of the spot position.

But so far the dominating factor is still that marked absence of trade. Any upturn, it is fairly obvious, would reveal a chronic shortage of contracts but, meanwhile, there is nothing to encourage an upturn and we are convinced that the only position which can be justified in American markets is a square account.

EXTREMELY WEAK

The local market has been extremely weak. In fact to some appreciable extent the weakness in New York has been initiated here. And yesterday a further sharp break in the Bombay share market increased anxiety and led to considerable selling in cotton. This is a fact which it is as well to remember.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Mostly cloudy, showers
Central: Partly cloudy and warmer
Western: Partly showers and warmer.

As we cannot help feeling that money lost in cotton, outside commodities and stocks has robbed the market of much of its resiliency. In face of the long list of depressing factors and the heavy selling which the market has taken it is probable that most of the weaker longs have now liquidated. This state has now resulted in heavy losses to holders of actual cotton. Bengal cotton at present price will not be able to meet even the cost of production.

The Liverpool market was due to open 3 points down but it opened one point lower and later on was reported one point higher. The local market ruled steady and Bengal J/A was quoted at Rs. 152.8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Bombay, May 26.
F G M G—Rs. 151 12 0
Broach A/M 1938—154 8 0
Fine M G—136 2 0
Omra July—145 4 0
F G M G—112 8 0
Bengal D/J—122 12 0

Tenders against the Broach April-May contract, excluding today, total 53,650 bales. Most of this cotton is quite satisfactory in quality and the fact that it has been delivered on dock merely emphasises the complete lack of offtake in other directions. As a result of this depression in the near position the spread between Broach April-May 1938 and the same contract for 1939 has widened to Rs. 15 1/2. It is natural that at this time of the year there should be some hesitancy in selling Broach April-May 1939 at the present low price and in view of the fact that no real pressure can come on to this contract except from short selling for at least six months. Additionally the lack of offtake brings pressure on to the nearer contracts. Nevertheless, with the prospect of Japan's takings next year being no larger than, if as large as, this year and the improbability of domestic mills buying to anything like the same extent as they did last cold weather we consider the new Broach contract reflects an optimism which is difficult to justify. The weather map is still satisfactory. There have been a few local showers which have tended to renew talk of an early monsoon. In spite of these showers we feel that the monsoon outlook is refreshingly normal.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York July highest (12-32 p.m.) 8.31-06
New York July lowest 8.21-16
Liverpool July highest 4.53-08
Liverpool July lowest 4.49-12

Messrs. Churilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
Liverpool: Market unsettled by continued weakness of commodities generally and absence of any signs of economic improvement. Weather and crop counts favourable. Without some constructive news it is difficult to foresee a reversal of the present trend.
New York: Market was forced lower by continued Brazilian hedge selling and straddle reversing. Demand was poor. Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
Cable received from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros. fairly favourable except wet areas especially North Central Belt, Oklahoma.

Their New York friends cabled: Heavy foreign selling; decline attracting increased trade without some constructive news it is difficult to foresee a reversal of the present trend.

Weekly: Weather fairly favourable except wet areas especially North Central Belt, Oklahoma.

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 26. Following a further decline of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 151 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 152.4 on short covering.

It appears that local prices are very attractive and those who can afford to hold on will do well in buying cotton around present prices.

All markets are oversold and extensive short interest in New York with any constructive development will result in sharp rise in prices. Moreover the new crop is not known and the U. S. Government as usual will do everything in their power to save the cotton growers from an economic ruin.

Our market would have been better but extensive straddles gave a false impression about the prospective situation and under high levels prevented export business. This state has now resulted in heavy losses to holders of actual cotton. Bengal cotton at present price will not be able to meet even the cost of production.

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GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 26. As anticipated by us, gold prices are slowly but steadily firming up. Yesterday London gold prices were raised 3d. to 47-0 1/2 and London Paris exchange rate advanced 63 points at 178.84. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 11/16.

London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 18 13/16. India bought. There was some American trade buying and offerings were small. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal prices advanced 15 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0-10 5/8. The local silver market was barely steady with a moderate turnover in silver but gold kept on hardening with scarcity of sellers.

Ready 49 10 0
Jeth delivery 49 8 0
Jeth Tejmandi 49 8 0
Ashad delivery 49 8 0
Ashad Tejmandi 49 8 0

London Silver
London, May 25
Spot 18 13/16
Forward 18 1/2

London Gold
London, May 25
Gold Bars Fine per oz 47-0 1/2

Montreal Silver
Montreal, May 25
May 43-50-10
July 43-50-15
September 42-50-20

London Metals
London, May 25
Copper 233 5 0
Lead 213 17 0
Tin 2162 15 0
Spelter 212 7 6

Bombay Metals
Bombay, May 26.
Standard copper cash (buyers) 233/0/0
Standard copper 3 months 233/0/0
Electrolytic copper 233/0/0
Bombay Market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 37/8
Copper sheets Rs. 41/0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled
London, May 25.
June 210-5
July 210-5

Groundnuts And Seeds
Bombay, May 26.
Groundnuts May—25 12 0
Highest 25 14 0
Lowest 25 9 6
Closing 25 9 6
Groundnuts Aug—27 11 0
Highest 27 15 0
Lowest 27 9 0
Closing 27 9 6
Castor seeds Sept—30 5 0
Highest 30 8 0
Lowest 30 5 0
Closing 30 5 6
Castor seeds May—17 12 0
Highest 17 12 0
Lowest 17 10 0
Closing 17 11 0
Castor seeds Sept—18 3 6
Highest 18 5 6
Lowest 18 3 6
Closing 18 3 6

Liverpool Wheat
Liverpool, May 25.
May 76 1/4d.
October 73 5/8d.
July 71 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago
Chicago, May 25.
May 1.71 3/4
October 1.71 3/4
July 1.71 3/4

London Sugar
London, May 25.
August sh. 4 11 3/4d.

New York Sugar
New York, May 25.
July 1.79
September 1.83
January 1.88

Bombay Sugar
Bombay, May 26.
Ready Jav. Rs. 15-2.
Shipment June-July Rs. 5-1.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-1.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-3.
Java Rs. 12-3.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

Alexandria Cotton
Alexandria, May 25.
SAKELS—12.08-21
July 12.08-21
November 12.08-21
ASHMOUNI—9.44-17
June 9.58-17
August 9.58-17
July 11.73-18
November 12.03-19

Cotton Arrivals
Receipts into Bombay on 24th May 5,886
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937 2,199,445
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,750,353
Decrease 550,908

Osaka Sampin
Osaka, May 26.
May 213.00-220
June 213.00-220
July 213.00-220
August 213.00-220

Osaka Cotton
Osaka, May 26.
May 50.70
June 50.70
July 50.70
August 50.70

New York Coffee
New York, May 25.
Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 26.
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/2
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/10
3 per cent (1933-35) 98/4
1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/2
1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106
5 per cent 1933 Bonds 106/4
4 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/15
1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113/8
per cent U. I. Bonds 97/0
per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/8
5 per cent 1939 M. Deb 118
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES.
per cent 1974 B P T 110/8
per cent 1974 M. Deb 109/8
per cent 1939 M. Deb 118
per cent 1954 M. Deb 131/0
per cent 1956 K P T 131/0

Textile Shares Barely Steady

With sluggish tone, the Wall-Street Market yesterday quiet and U. S. Steel shares declined Dol. 3 3/8 and Anaconda Coppers closed Dol. 1-1/4 down.

After drastic long liquidation, the local market recovered some of the lost ground and to-day, although the market displayed steady tone, there was absence of any important investment support. Thus the small improvement does not show any return of confidence and was more of a technical adjustment nature.

International markets are weak and particularly commodity prices are reaching new low levels. This drop is bound to have considerable adverse effect on the economic conditions of agricultural population of every country. Thus there cannot be much demand for manufactured goods and the industrial outlook does not hold any bright prospect.

Speculative markets will have to take full effects of these developments and there cannot be any sustained improvement. On the contrary every rise will bring in more offerings of actual shares.

Urgent weak long interest is mostly liquidated as trading on the local market has been narrowed down, but we have to pass through monthly Settlement. The threat of a strike at Jamshedpur stands, and with these uncertainties we cannot look for any improvement in the market in the near future. The report of the Tata Steel Co. is anxiously awaited by Operators.

The market opened firm and prices of Steel shares were quoted above yesterday's close with Dids. at Rs. 882. But there was no support and under tired liquidation prices eased off to the last closing level.

Later on there was some indirect buying by prominent Brokers on private advices received from Jamshedpur that negotiations between workers and agents were satisfactory and a settlement was arrived. This buying hardened prices and Tata Steel Dids. were quoted at Rs. 887 and Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 211. Cotton Mill shares were sympathetically steady, while Associated Cement were in demand at Rs. 123. Belapur shares fared well and the tone of the market was steady at the close. This may lead to further improvement, but renewed selling pressure is likely to appear.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 26.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9) 356 4
250 BOM. DYING (Rs. 25) 788 12
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6) 231 4
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4) 221 4
100 COLELA (Rs. 5) 138 2
250 DAVID (Rs. 10) 362 8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil) 0-4 9
100 Finlay (Rs. 3) 120 0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-8) 143 12
1,000 Hindustan 1,600 0
100 Indore 54 6
100 Khatau (Rs. 2) 105 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12) 247 8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8) 471 4
250 Madras Dyng. (Rs. 25) 36 0
1,900 Morarji (Rs. 40) 1,066 0
250 Model 49 4
60 MYSORE (Rs. 2) 120 0
250 NEW GREAT (nil) 190 0
100 Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1) 42 8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10) 230 0
250 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 30) 59 0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30) 1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2) 76 4
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5) 183 12
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8) 102 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30) 1,172 8
1000 Western (Rs. 40) 800 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8) 115 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12) 31 10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30) 1,532 12
125-500 Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8) 386 4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8) 141 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8) 117 0
5 Union (As. 4) 5 12

CEMENT.

100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8) 122 8
154/8 Liverpool May 1939 4.74 Rs. 42 at exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938/1939
151 New York July 8.21 Rs. 34 at cross rate 4.93 11/16
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939
164/8 New York May 8.37 Rs. 24 at cross rate 4.93 11/16

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent 79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 92 1/2
3 per cent 1954/59 103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53 107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47 110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52 100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 101 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/60 113 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord 41/3

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PAY IN—JUNE 7

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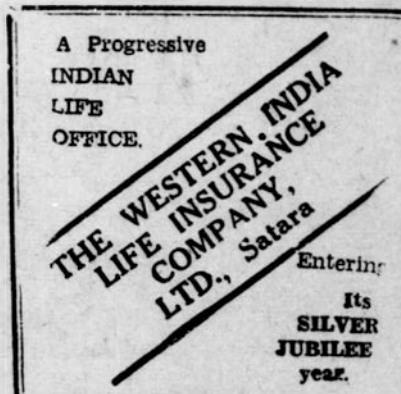
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1938



Women Workers To Fore In Cawnpore

**Twenty Of Them
Picket Mill Gates
CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS
ALSO ON SCENE
Jute Mill Owners' Threat To
Men On Strike**

Cawnpore, May 26. A NEW FEATURE OF TO-DAY'S STRIKE SITUATION IS THE ENROLMENT OF WOMEN AS PICKETERS. About 20 women stationed themselves this morning in the Darshanpura Area, picketing the gates of four mills. Congress Volunteers were also seen picketing the houses of some clerks.

A notice put up by the management of the J.K. Jute Mills says that the Jute Mills were not included in the enquiry by the Labour Committee. Those labourers who have gone on strike will no longer be considered as employees of the mill. The management further says it will be at liberty to recruit anybody and on new wages.—A. P.

**SUPPORT CAWNPORE CONGRESS
Owners Must Be Prevented
From Flouting Govt.'s
Decision**

The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress has sent the following:

Since May 16 the Textile Workers of Cawnpore are on strike. The strike has spread to all the Textile Mills and even workers in non-textile mills, in tanneries and in Jute mills have declared sympathetic strikes.

The Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, the City and the District Congress Committees are supporting the strikers. The U. P. Provincial Committee is also being moved in the matter. Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been declared in the City and a high state of tension prevails. Yet the workers in spite of attempts at black-legging and provocation on the part of the mill owners have shown a remarkable sense of discipline and organization. Strike picketing is being maintained without contravening the order. 3500 workers are remaining peacefully on strike.

Last year the Cawnpore workers went on strike against the intolerable conditions of work and the wage-cuts which the employers had indulged in. On the intervention of the Congress Government and the personal assu-

urances of the U. P. Premier Pandit Pant, they gave up their general strike and agreed to co-operate with the official inquiry committee which the Government promised to institute.

Now, after more than six months of patient waiting, after loyally co-operating with the popular Ministry and the Inquiry Committee, after fighting the reactionaries and communists in Cawnpore, who wished to discredit the Congress Ministry, the workers find that even the moderate recommendations of the Inquiry Committee have been insolently rejected by the mill-owners.

The only course open to them in these circumstances was to protest through strike and to continue their struggle till the mill-owners bend to the popular will.

The workers of Bombay Presidency have proved to the people the justice of their cause and have won some of their most immediate demands. They have compelled the mill-owners to accede to the terms of the interim report but only after a long drawn out struggle against the combined resistance of the employers. They have, therefore every sympathy with the heroic struggle of their Cawnpore comrades. They have every respect for the efforts of the U. P. Ministry. They will not permit a section of the workers to be exploited while they themselves have won an increase in wages, for the workers' movement must advance on every front. They will not allow a popular Ministry to be insulted by a handful of greedy and truculent mill-owners. They will support the struggle of the Cawnpore workers with every means at their disposal.

We, therefore, on behalf of the B.P.T.U.C. and the working class of Bombay appeal to the A.I.T.U.C. the All-India Kisan Sabha, the

Indian National Congress the Congress Socialist Party and all other anti-Imperialist organizations in the country to organise meetings and demonstrations in support of the Cawnpore workers throughout the country and to collect funds for the great struggle that they are now waging.

The Cawnpore workers shall be victorious for they have entire people behind them. Let the people, let the workers and the peasants shout it with one voice and help them with every anna and every grain that they can give!

**Arbitrator's Award On
Dismissal Of 5 Madras
Tramwaymen**

MADRAS, May 26. That the five dismissed tramwaymen had been victimised for their association with a Labour Union is the award given by Justice Pandurangarao, arbitrator appointed by the Government of Madras in the dispute between the Tramway and Electric Supply Corporation and the workers.

The issues for the decision were whether the five dismissed persons were not re-engaged for unsatisfactory performance of their duties which include conduct or were they victimised for association with a Labour Union and the strike of March 1937.

The arbitrator in his award says: "I decide and determine that the five persons mentioned in the issue were not re-engaged for unsatisfactory performance of their duties but victimised for association with a Labour Union and the strike of March 1937 and I make my award accordingly."

CERTIFICATE TO AGENT.

After stating the case of both sides and analysing the evidence his Lordship observes:

"I am unable to believe that the dismissals would have been made if there had been no strike or that they would have been made in the manner without the usual notice and enquiry; had there been no strike." Concluding the arbitrator says that the present case appears to be one in which the agent of the company was more sinned against than sinning. His hand appears to have been forced by his subordinates in the occasion of the strike which had suddenly broken out during his temporary absence.

Mr. Burkinshaw is in my judgment entitled to be absolved personally of any intention to victimise any of his workers, though his responsibility as the agent for victimisation that has actually taken place remains."

It is understood that Mr. Burkinshaw, agent of the company, has already moved in the matter and addressed letters to the Union President asking him to let the five dismissed men see him.—A. P.

**MERGING COORG IN
MYSORE?**

**No Truth In Rumours,
Say Official
Circles**

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 26. There appears to be no truth whatever in the story appearing in Madras papers that a proposal to merge Coorg in the Mysore State "is being seriously examined."

"Pure kite-flying," is the official comment on the message. Enquiries show that Government of India circles know nothing whatever of any such proposal. In the past there have been vague talks emanating from interested sections in Coorg suggesting a link with Madras or Mysore but there has been no such proposal under examination officially.

Mr. Watal has been asked to examine the budgetary position and financial condition in Coorg. His enquiry has nothing whatever to do with constitutional matters. It is also regarded unlikely that even Mysore would want take up deficit province like Coorg which is admittedly a poor one.

**Inoculations For Visitors
To Afghanistan**

In a previous communique the Government of India notified that the Afghan Government with effect from 14th May 1938, require as a precautionary measure that all persons entering Afghanistan should be inoculated against cholera. It has now been intimated that the Afghan Government regard two inoculations as necessary, the last inoculation being given at least three days before an application for a visa is made.

**Commercial Agreement
Between India & S. Africa**

**No Discrimination Against Each Other In
Quantitative Regulation Of Imports**

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The detailed terms of the Preliminary Commercial agreement, concluded between the Government of India and of the Union of South Africa are now published. The agreement, which came into effect from the 29th of March last, will remain in force until superseded by a more comprehensive agreement, for the conclusion of which the two Governments have agreed to enter into negotiations as soon as possible, or until the expiration of three calendar months from the date on which notice of termination shall have been given by

**NOMINATIONS
TO GO**

**Municipal Bill Passed By
Sind Assembly**

KARACHI, May 26.

The Sind Assembly passed this morning the Government Bill abolishing nominations to Municipalities, Municipal Boroughs and District Local Boards. The Bill provides that all nominated members of the above bodies will cease functioning, as soon as the Act comes into operation. The vacancies thus caused will not be filled during the present terms of the bodies.

The Bill does not apply to the Karachi Municipal Corporation, for which a separate Bill is being introduced.—United Press.

**Unemployment Conference
In Karachi**

KARACHI, May 26.

It is announced that a procession of unemployed Sindhis will march on June 3 to the Secretariat from Kallidun Hall to demand redress of their grievances from the Premier.

An Unemployment Conference will be held on June 4 and 5 under the auspices of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

**COOK FOR ASSEMBLY
BY-ELECTION**

It is understood that Mr. T. H. Cook of the Burmah Shell Co. has been nominated a candidate for the by-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Chamber of Commerce.

**Ahmedabad To Go
Dry From June 20**

**Bombay Govt.'s New Scheme
Of Prohibition: Drinks Only
To Permit Holders**

"THE BOMBAY TORTOISE WILL YET BEAT THE MADRAS HARE."

The Prime Minister of Bombay made this statement at a public meeting in Bombay, in relation to the Prohibition Programme of the two Governments.

"The Bombay Chronicle" is in a position to state that another definite stage in the Prohibition Programme will be reached on June 20. A composite scheme of prohibition to suit local conditions is understood to have been worked out by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister-in-Charge of Excise, to be introduced in the industrial city of Ahmedabad. This new scheme will supplant the original dry area scheme, which had been decided upon and was to have been introduced on the 20th of May.

With a view to examine the details of the scheme once again, Government postponed its introduction to a future date. Now that the new scheme is ready, it will be brought into force from June 20.

The scheme is stated to be an improvement on the original scheme as also the one at present being worked out at Salem by the Madras Government. Though details of the scheme are not available, it is understood that while under the original scheme people in and around Ahmedabad were to have been allowed to possess a fixed quantity of excisable articles, under the new scheme only those who will have obtained permits from the Prohibition Committee will be allowed a certain fixed quantity of excisable articles.

Government propose to constitute a Prohibition Committee for Ahmedabad City and the work of this Committee will be to supervise prohibition in action. The City of Ahmedabad and the surrounding villages will be divided into various wards to be under the control and supervision of Ward Sub-Committees working under the Central Prohibition Committee of the area. It will be for these Committees to issue permits to those who are regular addicts of drinks and drugs, and those who want to use these for medicinal purposes.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, will be appointed the Honorary Commissioner for Prohibition for the area.

A communique giving out the details of the scheme is expected to be issued very soon.

flowing from preferential treatment accorded, or to be accorded by the other Government exclusively to any of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations or to any possession or territory to any of them belonging or to any territory under the jurisdiction of any such member either as a Protectorate or as a Mandated Territory.

QUANTITATIVE REGULATION
2. In the event of either Government establishing or maintaining a system of licensing or quantitative regulation of imports, such system shall be so administered as not to discriminate against articles, grown, produced or manufactured in the other country, and the conditions under which licences or permits may be issued or obtained for the importation of such articles, will be

not less favourable than those applied in the case of like articles, grown, produced or manufactured in any other country.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

3. In the event of either Government establishing or maintaining any form of foreign exchange control, such control shall be administered so as to ensure that the commerce of the other country will be granted a fair and equitable share in the allotment of foreign exchange.

4. The most-favoured-nation treatment provided for shall apply also to taxes or charges levied in connection with the internal distribution and sale of imported articles.

SPECIAL DUTIES

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Agreement, either of the two Governments may, where for any reason it is deemed necessary, prohibit or restrict the import of any articles by the imposition of special duties or otherwise, provided that no such prohibition or restriction shall be imposed or maintained on articles, grown, produced or manufactured in the other country, unless such prohibition or restriction is imposed or maintained on like articles imported from any other country in regard to which like grounds for the application of such measures exist.

6. The provisions of this Agreement shall not extend to favours actually granted or which may hereafter be granted, by the Union of South Africa to any State or territory adjoining the Union of South Africa.

7. It is understood that wherever the term "Union of South Africa" is used in the present Agreement, it shall be deemed to include the Mandated Territory of South West Africa.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE GALLOW'S HAND

